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THE FAMILY

OF

JORIS DIRCKSEN BRINCKERHOFF,

1638.

RICHARD BRINKERHOFF,
PUBLISHER,
26 Reade St., New York.
1887.

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The Old First Church of Brooklyn

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PREFACE.

BY GENERAL R. BRINKERHOFF, OF MANSFIELD, OHIO.

THE oldest institution among men, of which we have any knowledge, is the family. God created Adam and Eve, and planted them Eastward in a garden, and from that day to this the fundamental condition of all human society centers in the family. When that fails everything fails. Under these circumstances it is clearly evident that the first duty, and highest duty, of all wise statesmanship, is to protect, encourage and purify the family. The Bible, as a whole, is made up almost entirely of incidents in the history of a single family. A nation is simply an aggregation of families. When the family is weak the nation is weak. If this be true, then it cannot be unwise for a family to consider its conditions and history. In fact, it would seem to be its highest duty to do so, and to put away everything that weakens it, and encourage everything that strengthens it.

In this free and independent country of ours, where the fundamental law of the nation declares that all men were created free and equal, it has been the habit of our people to misapply this declaration to the conditions of nature, instead of the conditions of legislation, where it belongs. The result has been that to many people it is almost a sin to have had a grandfather. This certainly is a grave mistake. Everyone who considers the subject seriously must know, and every student of Biology *does* know, that the governing forces of every human life are to a very large extent the forces of heredity.

> "For we are the same our fathers have been;
> We see the same sights our fathers have seen—
> We drink the same stream and view the same sun,
> And run the same course our fathers have run."

In short, we are borne upon the currents of a stream whose fountain head lies far back in the infinite past. We may

deflect that stream somewhat; we may purify it somewhat; we may, by skill and courage, evade its rocks and whirlpools somewhat; but nevertheless down that current we must go, and what we get we must get within its ever-flowing waters.

The questions of heredity, therefore, are serious questions —serious to us and serious to those who shall come after us. If the stream is a bad one, let us endeavor to make it better for our children. If we find an ugly rock in its channel, we can at least mark its location as a warning to those who shall come after us. In this light, therefore, Genealogy is not foolishness, but wisdom. In this light, Genealogy is "philosophy teaching by example." In this spirit, we should consider the facts of our family history.

Our family stream in America has but one fountain head, and that dates back to 1638, when Joris Dericksen Brinkerhoff, with his family, landed in the little city of New Amsterdam. From Joris Dericksen (Joris, son of Derick), so far as known, without exception, have come all who bear the name, or lineage, of Brinkerhoff upon the American continent. Some spell the name B-r-i-n-c-k and some B-r-i-n-k, and the orthography of either is fully authenticated in ancient documents. In a few manuscripts it is written "Blinkerhoff," and in one instance Van Blynckerhoff. The Flushing branch of the family (descendants of Abraham, son of Joris Dericksen), for the most part, use the "c." The Bergen branch (descendants of Hendrick, son of Joris Dericksen), have almost entirely omitted it. Among the families of the name remaining in Holland the "c" has never been known, and probably it is an American innovation. It is, however, a matter of but little importance, for "c" or no "c" we are all descendants of Joris Dericksen as our common ancestor.

In "The Entymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names," by Wm. Arthur, M. A., the name Brinkerhoff is derived from *Brengerhof*, the Dutch for "Messenger of the court, or head messenger or carrier; from *Brenger*, a messenger, *hof*, a court, or hoofd, chief, a leader."

Among European nations, outside of the Romans, family, or surnames, are of comparatively recent origin. The most ancient names which have come down to us, as, for instance, those of the early Hebrews, are distinguished for their simplicity, a single word only constituting the name, as Adam,

Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, Solomon. In order to particularize, the name of the father was sometimes added, as David, son of Jesse; or the place from whence he came, as Jesus, of Nazareth.

The Egyptians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, and Greeks, had no surnames.

Surnames have originated in various ways. Some are derived from the names of places; others from offices and professions; from personal peculiarities; from the Christian or proper name of the father; from the performance of certain actions; from objects in the animal, mineral and vegetable world, and from accidental circumstances of every varied character.

It is impossible to state at what precise period names became stationary, or began to descend hereditarily. According to Camden, surnames began to be taken up in France about the year 1000, and in England about the time of the Conquest (1066), or a very little before, under Edward, the Confessor. In Ireland surnames were not common until 1465, when, under the reign of Edward the Fourth, it was enacted by statute that every Irishman, dwelling within English jurisdiction, should take a surname. In Wales surnames were still later. In fact, outside of the Latin races, in Europe, surnames did not become common until after the discovery of America, and in Holland they were not universal until within the last two hundred years.

In the adoption of surnames, it became very common to adopt the Christian name of the father, as, for example, in England, Johnson, meaning son of John; in Scotland, Mac meant son; and hence McGowan, son of Gowan; in Ireland, O'Neil, was son of Neil; in Welsh, Ap Howel, was son of Howel; among the Normans Fitz William was son of Willlam; and so in Dutch, Dircksen, son of Dirck.

Among the Dutch, however, surnames were more largely derived from places. For example, Van meant of, or from, and hence, Van Buren meant from the town of Buren; Van Antwerp, from Antwerp, etc.

So, in the same way, occupation, personal peculiarities, or mental characteristic, became a surname; and, therefore, through this form of evolution, at some time, not very distant, and in some way, we do not know how, the name Brinkerhoff became a surname, and this publication is the first fruit-

age of an enterprise which has in view the preservation of the genealogical records of the families which have borne this name upon the American Continent.

On the evening of February 29, 1884, upon the invitation of Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio, a consultation was held at Room 22, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, by a number of those who bear the family name, and an organization was formed "for the purpose of preserving the records, history and traditions of all families who wrote their names Brin "c" kerhoff or Brinkerhoff."

Of this organization, T. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff, of Clove Branch, Dutchess County, N. Y., was elected president, and R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio, was elected secretary.

Under the direction of this organization, blanks and circulars were sent to all those of the name, as rapidly as they could be ascertained. Some responded promptly, but many, as yet, have made no reply. In some localities special interest was manifested, and especially among the descendants of the Conewago colony, in Pennsylvania, and so much so that a reunion was held on the twenty-first of August, 1884, on the old homestead of Joris Brinkerhoff, the founder of that colony, at which over eighty of the name, or blood, were present, some of whom were from other States. Upon invitation, John H. Brinkerhoff, and his nephew, of Bergen County, New Jersey, also attended, and upon their return they brought such a favorable report of the enjoyments of the occasion, that the kindred in New Jersey determined to have a reunion, which should also be a bi-centennial celebration of the settlement upon the Hackensack, by Hendrick Joersen Brinkerhoff, the father of the entire Bergen branch of the family, and also to extend an invitation to the members of the Flushing branch.

This celebration took place August 27, 1885, and the results were so gratifying to those who attended that a general desire was expressed that a full account of the proceedings should be printed in permanent form for preservation.

As first it was proposed to make this account the chief feature of the publication, and to supplement it with a brief sketch or two of Brinkerhoff biography. Later, however, a change of plan was suggested and adopted, making the biographical part more extended, and the chief feature, with the bi-centennial account, as an appendix. This, while it enlarged

the work, and made it more valuable, involved more time in preparation, and has, consequently, delayed the publication until the present time. It has, also, in this arrangement, been deemed desirable to give some of the results of the investigations so far made by the Joris Dericksen Society above referred to. By doing this, it is hoped that the many who have not yet responded to inquiries made, will be induced to do so promptly, as they can now determine very easily, by reference to the genealogical outlines furnished, just where they belong, and will understand distinctly just what is desired.

Of course, under the circumstances, many errors will be found, and all these should be pointed out to the officers of the association, so that they can be corrected in the more complete record to be published hereafter.

From this publication it will be seen that the Brinkerhoff family is one of the oldest in America, and that the record it has made is not unworthy of preservation and remembrance. In fact, we doubt if any family, as an entirety, can show a more honorable record.

The history of our family is in every respect worthy of preservation. All the way down in every generation are men and women of character and influence in the communities in which they lived. We have furnished legislators for States and Nation; clergymen for many pulpits; soldiers for every war of the Republic; judges for the highest Courts, and magistrates without number as Justices of the Peace. Even to-day, in a score of cities, are lawyers, physicians, merchants, manufacturers, editors, bankers, college professors, railroad officials, and artisans of the highest skill, who bear the name of Brinkerhoff, and in the country, in a dozen different States, are farmers of that name who are affluent in broad acres, and honored citizens of the communities in which they live.

COAT-OF-ARMS.

IT is not proposed that we enter deeply into the science of Heraldry, but a few facts relating to the subject may prove interesting, and help to a better understanding of our family coat-of-arms.

The origin of armorial bearings seems lost in the obscurity of past ages, but that they were used at a most remote period is proven by the Bible (see Numbers ii, 2); and do we not also read of the "Lion of the tribe of Judah?"

It has been thought that the Egyptian hieroglyphics have some analogy to the modern coat-of-arms, while it is well known that, among the Indians, the various tribes and families were distinguished by devices called "totems." Among the ancient Mexicans, Greeks, Romans, Germans, French, and English, indeed, among all nations, can be traced the armorial bearings, both of the individual and the State.

Heraldry, as such, seems to have had no positive existence until about the middle of the twelfth century, nor was it deemed of importance until the time of the wars of the Crusades, as so many of the coats-of-arms of ancient families denote, from their variety of *crosses* and *escallop shells*, that they were adopted in commemoration of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

The mottoes, as seen on the coats-of-arms are not a necessity. It is optional with the recipient whether he assumes one or more, or none. In early times they were often the war cry with which a leader called his followers to battle. The Scotch, in many instances, use two mottoes—one above the crest, the other under the arms.

Crests and *arms* are often spoken of indiscriminately. They are, however, two distinct branches of heraldry. The first approach to a crest is seen in the barrel-shaped helmet of King Richard I of England, and it was not until the shield was so burdened and overloaded with figures as to render it difficult to decipher, that the crest was adopted as a relief, and a more ready way to distinguish families.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF UTAH.

Mr. James Riker, a well-known antiquarian, and an authority in matters appertaining to heraldry, furnishes the following description of the Brinckerhoff coat-of-arms:

"The armorial bearings, the original escutcheon of the family, denotes in the color, *blue*, fidelity; in the *white* of the shield, the honors of Knighthood; the wings signifying promptness in State affairs; and the 'flower hills' in the knight's shield express faithfulness and honesty.

"Such is the statement (translated) furnished me in 1848 by *Theobald Robert, Heraldiker*, copied from book, letter B, p. 129, of a voluminous German work entitled 'European Heraldry,' published at Vienna."

In verification of the foregoing, Mr. Riker adds: "You will like to know how far I can vouch for this statement. This far: That I saw and examined the several printed folio volumes from which Robert copied for me an account of a number of families, and among them the Brinckerhoff family; and that the Brinckerhoff coat-of-arms, which I give in my Annals of Newtown, formed a heading to that account of the family. The books bore the marks of age and use.

"Robert, a German, had every appearance of a truthful and honest person, and, after sifting him, I was satisfied he could be trusted. Rev. G. C. Schanck also employed him and formed the same opinion of him. I therefore send you the above in the firm belief, that it is a correct transcript from the German work, entitled 'Europaischen Wappensamlung.'"

It may be stated further that the shield is partially encircled by a *mantling* of foliage or feathers, often added merely for ornament; and that the *open-barred visor* denotes that the family was of patrician rank. Also the year in which the coat-of-arms was given, as obtained from authentic sources, is 1307.

THE OLD FIRST DUTCH CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.

THE later years of Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff's life were so thoroughly identified with this Old First Church of Brooklyn, that a view of this honored and venerable building is presented as our frontispiece, to remind his descendants of the work in which he was engaged. It gives a true expression to his life, and is an honor to his memory.

Our honored father was the first and only elder of this church at the time of its organization, and continued its only elder until the time of his death. He had been appointed to take charge of the building of the church, and up to the time of his death had been actively engaged in collecting money for that purpose. The church was to have been built the same winter when he died; but for some cause its progress was delayed. He never, therefore, saw this church; but it was nevertheless his church, and it was his untiring zeal which aided as much, if not more, than any other man's, in founding it.

He was buried in the open space which can be seen to the right in the engraving. It afterwards became the country burial ground, where the old first settlers of Brooklyn were largely buried. The church itself stood in the center of the country highway, on the Flatbush road, two or three blocks from the City Hall.

By T. V. W. B.

JORIS DERICKSEN BRINCKERHOFF.

BY T. VAN WYCK BRINKERHOFF, EAST FISHKILL, N. Y.

THE ancestor of the entire American family who spell their names Brinckerhoff, or Brinkerhoff, was born, as nearly as can now be determined, in the county of Drenthe, in Holland, in 1609. This was an eventful period in the history of Holland. The discovery was then being made, in the far distant parts of the earth, by bold and intrepid seamen who had been fearless corsairs against the Spanish squadrons, of one of the most beautiful river ways of the world, everywhere acknowledged now to be the Rhine of America, the then weird, wild, unexplored, and hitherto unknown Hudson.

The old lords of the soil, the Mohicans, called it the Mohicanituck, "the continuously flowing waters." The people who lived near its mouth called it the Manhattes; by others Rio de Montaigne, or river of the mountains. These bold discoverers called it, in honor of their fatherland, in honor of the Prince of Orange and Maurice, his distinguished son, Mauritius.

Upon the banks of this river, in this distant and unexplored part of the new world, this child was to spend many of the later years of his eventful life. Upon its banks ten successive generations of his descendants have already lived and made their home. There are believed to be to-day not less than one thousand persons who bear the name of Brinckerhoff in America, and at least ten thousand more not of the name, but who are, nevertheless, descendants of Joris Dericksen. Ten thousand living people on the earth to-day can trace their descent from this child who was born when the Hudson river was first discovered. The Brinckerhoff family may, therefore, claim to be one of the oldest and most numerous of all the Knickerbocker families in America.

Of the history of the family prior to 1609, Mr. Riker, in his "Annals of Newtown," has given the following statement, which is believed to be essentially correct:

"This respectable and extensive family is of Flemish extraction, and was originally located in the city of Ghent, in the Netherlands, where its members are mentioned as free-born citizens, or patricians of that city, and among whom Andries Brinckerhoff, senator and syndic in 1307, is particularly mentioned in the annals of those times. From Ghent, the family extended itself to Holland, Friesland, and Lower Saxony, probably compelled to make this remove by the galling severity of the Spanish government, which, during that century, drove into exile thousands of the inhabitants of Ghent and other places in Flanders. In the above-mentioned provinces the Brinckerhoffs became established, and their descendants enjoy much distinction at the present day."

The year that Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff was born was memorable also for another event in the history of Holland. The thirteen years' truce, the treaty of Antwerp, was then agreed upon.

When Joris Dericksen was thirteen years old the war broke out again, to continue on for thirty years. It was led on the one side by Prince Maurice, who, though lacking the statesmanship of his father, was, nevertheless, far superior to him as a soldier, and was, without doubt, the greatest general of his time; on the other side by Parma, and by the famous Italian, Spinola. Under such great generals, the operations of the hostile armies in the Netherlands riveted the attention of the world. The camp of Maurice, as well as that of Parma and Spinola, was thronged with volunteers of distinction from every quarter of Europe; and became the great school of military instruction for that and succeeding ages.

Among scenes like these the Holland life of Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff was spent for the next seventeen years.

When twenty-two years old he married Susanna, whose maiden name was Dubbels. In the Brinckerhoff manuscripts already alluded to, there is this singular item: "According to information (under date of May 26, 1883), in the year 1631, Derick Brinckerhoff married Johanna Harmsen, at Varden, in Guilderland." This is believed to refer to some other person bearing the same name, and apparently of the same age, and not to the Joris Dericksen who afterwards came to America. Susanna Dubbels is just as thoroughly identified as Joris Dericksen. She was unquestionably our grandmother. There

lived about that period an artist by the name of Dubbels, distinguished by his sea paintings. He was undoubtedly a near relative of Susanna Dubbels.

In his thirtieth year, gathering together whatever of earthly goods he may have possessed, he bid adieu forever to his fatherland, to friends and neighbors, and with his wife and young children, sailed for what was then known as the New World. We have no means of knowing how long the voyage lasted. In those times it often took three months to sail to the New Netherlands.

His New World life began at New Amsterdam. Kieft was then Governor, and the little town contained possibly three hundred inhabitants, not including slaves and Indians. It occupied the southern point of the island, below Wall Street, and near the Battery. A few fields of corn and wheat were then cultivated as far up as Canal Street. An Indian trail which had been frequented for ages, ran nearly as Broadway now runs, to the northwestern part of the island, and continued on to the Highlands of the Hudson.

There is reason to believe that Joris Dericksen proposed to settle on Staten Island, and had negotiated for lands there from Cornelius Melyn, who had obtained a patent from Gov. Kieft for the whole island. There is a circumstance here which surrounds the life of Joris Dericksen with new interest. Just about this time his son Derick was killed by the Indians. This must have taken place during Kieft's Indian war, which happened in 1643. There is a mine of information to be gained from "the old hair trunk manuscripts at Hackensack, N. J." In one of these allusion is made to the first Brinckerhoff who settled upon the banks of the Hackensack River. It speaks of his going there with his sons to select and locate his lands. They had rowed to the land, had made their choice, and were cutting trees to build a house, when an arrow from a hostile Indian, concealed in the bush, killed one of his sons. The old man, when he saw the great loss he had sustained, picked up his son, and carried him upon his shoulders to the boat, and rowed home with a heavy heart. These papers evidently refer to the Staten Island difficulty. When Joris Dericksen and his sons went over to prospect on Staten Island, it was during Kieft's Indian war. The circumstances above related then took place, and one of his sons was killed. The

death of this son so grieved the heart of his mother that nothing could induce her afterwards to go and live where her darling boy had been slain. One other circumstance will thoroughly confirm this version of the old hair trunk papers. When Hendrick, the ancestor of the New Jersey branch of the family, bought his lands, it was in 1685. There were no Indian wars then, and, unless in times of open and declared war, the Indians never molested the whites. We might also add that the three sons of Hendrick grew up to manhood and had families, and could not therefore have been connected with the Indian tragedy. Having thus abandoned his prospective lands on Staten Island, Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff turned his attention to Long Island, and obtained from Gov. Keift a grant to land within the city of Brooklyn. This grant was dated March 26, 1646, and the land was located near the City Hall, and is still capable of being identified. He was a magistrate in Brooklyn from 1654 to 1661. The Brooklyn church records show that in the settlement of Rev. Henry Selyns as pastor there, Rev. Theodorus Johannes Polhemus furnished him, September 12, 1660, with a list of the church members, husbands and wives arranged together, and the first two names on the list are Joris Dericksen and Susanna Dubbels. He was also the first elder elected at the organization of the church in 1656. He died January 16, 1661, and left three children, Abraham, Hendrick, and Aeltie. There is a memorandum of his death on the church minutes as follows: "Anno 1661, den 9 Februar, nade mall mel't overlyden, von Joris Dericksen, onderling, die verleiden 16th Januar, gestrosen, etc.," that is to say "Anno 1661, the 9th February, Whereas by the decease of Joris Dericksen, who died the 16th January last, etc., a new elder was chosen." Then follows on the same date the choice of two deacons. In choosing the second deacon, he is again referred to as follows: "Ende tot een tweede deacon't lot te broctun over Willem Gerretson Van Cowenhoven, schoon soon van de voorn Joris Dericksen sall," etc., that is, "And for a second deacon a ballot was taken for Willem Gerretsen Van Cowenhoven, son-in-law of the beforenamed Joris Dericksen, deceased."

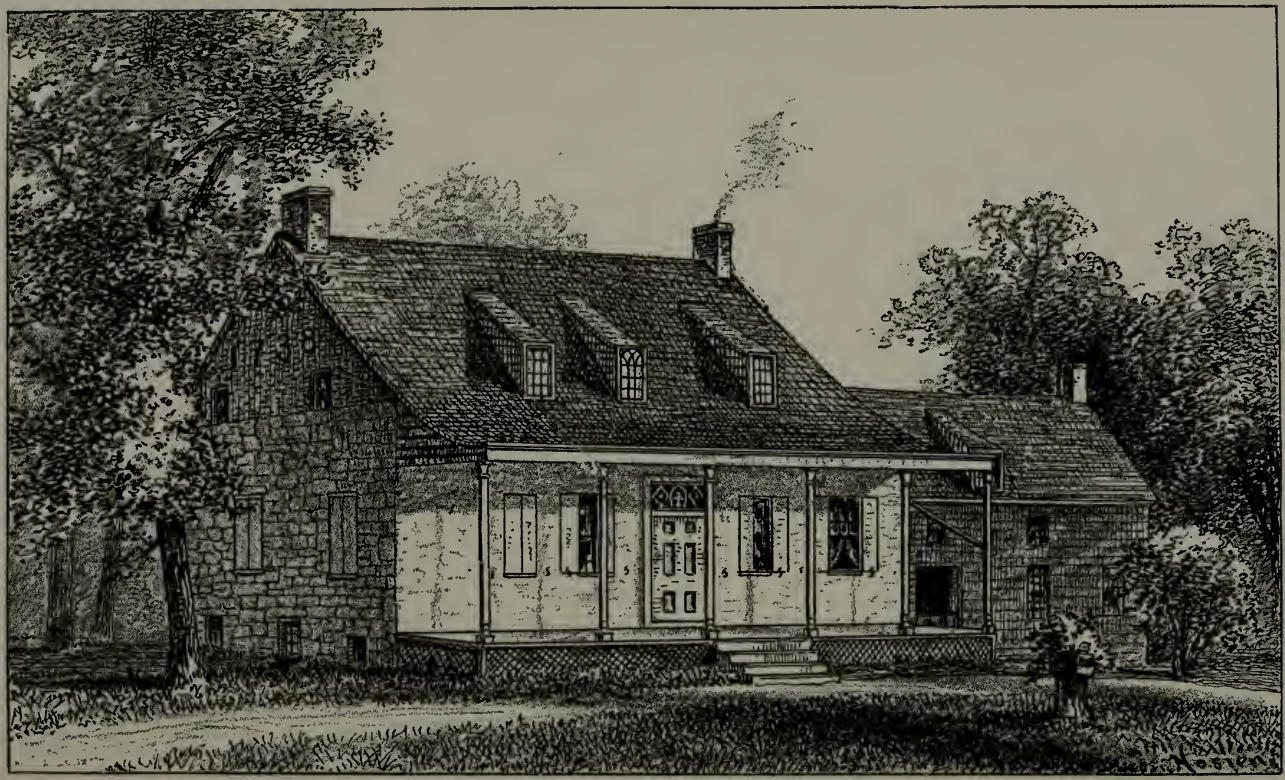
He was only fifty-one years old at the time he died, and had lived a little more than twenty-three years after he arrived in New Amsterdam. Twenty-six years later, in 1687–'8,

Claesie Boomgaert, Abraham Jorisen, and Willem Gerritsen Van Cowenhoven, heirs of Susanna Dubbels, sold to Henry Slecht, a certain piece of land in Brooklyn, granted to Joris Dericksen, the said Susanna Dubbels' husband, by Governor Kieft, March 23, 1646. It appears, therefore, most conclusively, from these records, that the property had remained undisturbed in the family up to that time. Susanna Dubbels had outlived her husband, and after her death, the property was sold to be distributed to her children. Much of this information I have received in private correspondence with my distinguished friend, James Riker, who can be safely said to be one of the most reliable of the local historians on Long Island. Mr. Riker says: "No doubt he was buried very near where he had lived, that is, in the old Brooklyn village burial ground, now removed, which was up Fulton Street, about a mile from the ferry, and which I once visited in search of inscriptions, but of course found none to Joris Dericksen. I have never found any inscription as old anywhere. Susanna Dubbels is omitted from the list of church members made up in 1677, and is not named again as living. I think it indicates the time of her death, and it is to be presumed she was buried by her husband. You must not be surprised," he remarks further, "that the surname Brinckerhoff does not appear very early upon the records. The use of the patronymic, (as Dericksen, son of Dirck), was general among the Dutch colonists for two or three generations, almost to the exclusion of the surname."

This is very easily accounted for by the comparatively few inhabitants of the country, as it then existed, and also from the fact that all the inhabitants were well known to each other.

From this sketch it can be safely said that Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff was a very worthy representative for the Holland family to plant in America, and very deserving to be remembered by all who bear his family name, or who have descended from him. All of these have reason to feel assured that the first Brinckerhoff in America was evidently an honest, upright man. The family motto, "Constans fides et integritas," seems therefore most fitting to him. He held positions of trust requiring probity and integrity of character, and held them for years. And more than this, Joris Dericksen, our common ancestor, was eminently a religious man. He lived in times

of great religious excitement; nothing before it, nothing after it, in all the world's history, can compare with it for a moment. The Reformation had reached out and down until it had laid its hand upon the masses of the common people. Free, untrammeled thought, was battling then and there against the fixed customs and usages of centuries, and the victory was then being won. It was as the voice of many thunders sounding through the earth, and it could not be stilled. If the soul of our common ancestor had been stirred within him on account of the death struggle then going on—if he came here on account of religious freedom—then indeed it was most fitting that he should close his life, though not yet grown old or gray, in serving as a ruling elder in one of the oldest of the Reformed Churches in America.



Homestead of Col. John Brinckerhoff, in Fishkill, New York.

COL. JOHN BRINCKERHOFF.

BY T. VAN WYCK BRINKERHOFF, EAST FISHKILL, N. Y.

COL. JOHN BRINCKERHOFF, more than any other man of the name, was the intimate and personal friend of General Washington. Great personal friendships often spring up between people of very dissimilar ages. The young man will reach out and have most friendly relations with some patriarch in years, affording inexpressible joy to his aged friend, who seems at times almost a boy again.

There was something answering to this same kind of sympathy between Gen. Washington and Col. Brinckerhoff. Washington was then forty-five years old, in the full powers of his manhood, and Col. Brinckerhoff must have been seventy-eight years old, and yet they were constantly walking and talking with each other. The old mansion house of the Colonel was never so open and gay as when Washington occupied the nice clean spare bedroom behind the parlor. Washington, too, greatly enjoyed the hospitalities of this old home, and, whenever he could, would spend days together with the Colonel and his family. The home itself, with all of its surroundings, must have reminded him of many an old plantation in Fairfax County. The waving outlines of the Fishkill mountains sweeping away in the distance, with their soft dusky shadings, must have reminded him of his own beloved Virginia. So like the Blue Range, as if they had been lifted from their grand old foundations and planted around him, certain it is that he greatly enjoyed the quiet and comfort of the old Colonel's home, affording him, as it undoubtedly did, a temporary relief from the great pressure which rested upon him.

The Colonel was born at Flushing, Long Island, in 1702. He was the son of Dirck Brinckerhoff, whose four sons went to Fishkill, and brother to Abraham. There is little or nothing known of his Flushing life. He came to Fishkill a young un-

married man, and soon after secured the hand of Jannetje Van Voorhees, daughter of Johannes Coerten Van Voorhees, of Fishkill, and was married March 12, 1725. His first house is supposed to have been built not far from the present brick and stone edifice. The first buildings in new countries were made oftentimes of logs, and rudely formed. These houses, after serving their purpose, were replaced by more substantial buildings. Such was the case when this old homestead was built. The bricks came from Holland. It was a country homestead of the olden time, built firmly and well, and after the style of Holland architecture, with dormer windows and sloping roof, and piazza across the entire front. Large iron figures 1738 were firmly imbedded in the gable end of the building; the style and general appearance of being occupied by a gentleman of means, as well as of good manners and address. Col. John Brinckerhoff was a man of wealth, and every inch a gentleman for those times, or any other.

The Colonel had spent his long life among scenes that continually delighted his eye. He had so beautified the old homestead and its approaches, so clothed his fields with richest verdure, that all seemed a part of himself. He had so moulded and formed everything that his hand writing was upon them all.

He had two sons and three daughters. His eldest daughter, whom he calls my loving daughter Aeltje, deceased, married Doctor Theodorus Van Wyck, and had eight children. His other two daughters, Barbaretie and Diena, both died when just blooming into womanhood. One of these was sixteen years old, and the other eighteen. His son, Dirck, was only twenty-five years old when he died, April 16, 1764. He outlived all his children, and spent the later years of his life in ministering to and supplying the wants of his grandchildren, and provided for them all in his will.

He was eminently a religious man. He succeeded his brother Abraham as deacon in the Dutch Church at Fishkill, and also in serving as an elder. He gave by his will and testament, "To the elders and their successors (in trust) for the Reformed Dutch Church at Fishkill town, one hundred pounds New York currency, the interest money arising therefrom annually to be disposed of by said elders and their successors for the benefit of said church, and that no part of the principal thereof be taken for any use whatsoever."

He was an old man when the Revolution broke out; but never halted nor swerved for a moment from giving his hand and heart to the work. Too old to fight in the field, he did whatever he could with his money and influence to aid the cause. He lived nearly two years after the war was over, and greatly rejoiced that the independence of the Colonies had been secured.

He died May 26, 1785, in the eighty-third year of his age, and his wife, Jannetje, died November 11, 1792, aged eighty-eight years. It has been already observed that Washington and Col. Brinckerhoff were upon terms of great friendship. Upon one of the visits of Washington the Colonel was very anxious to know of some movement then going on in the army, and was pushing his point very zealously. Washington interrupted by saying: "Col. Brinckerhoff, can you keep a secret?" "Oh yes," replied the Colonel, expecting, no doubt, the ready answer. "So can I," replied Washington.

On another occasion, and probably upon one of the first visits of Washington, when it grew time to retire for the night, "General," said the Colonel, "you are Commander-in-chief of the forces of the United States." "Yes sir," replied Washington, "I believe that I am."' "General," said the old Colonel, "I am commander-in-chief, too, of my own household, and you are my guest. I am always in the habit of closing the duties of the day by calling my servants and family together, reading the scriptures, and offering family worship. The reading of the scriptures and the prayer will be in the Low Dutch language; but I would be glad to have you join in spirit in the worship." To which Washington readily assented, and they all bowed together in prayer.

There is still one other item which throws another light upon the closing scenes of the Colonel's life, and this cannot be omitted.

And, furthermore, he says, adding these words to his last will and testament: "It is my will and pleasure that in case my old and faithful servant, Culloman, should survive my loving wife, Jannetje, that then I will and direct my executors to give him *his choice where to live during life*, and the expense of feeding him and clothing him shall be paid by my executors."

The Colonel lived to a good old age, and died a little more

than one hundred years ago, greatly honored and respected by the entire community in which he had lived. His memory has not yet passed away, but lingers around the present.

Upon his tombstone there is an epitaph written in verse by some friend who knew him well. Three of these lines present him very closely to our view, and give, as it were, the key-note to that respect and influence which surrounded his life:

> "Here lies a friend of God and thine—
> In public and in private life
> A friend to peace, a foe to strife."

Orignal Homestead of Col. Derick Brinckerhoff, Brinckerhoff, New York. Copied from a drawing in possession of Mrs. Abram Du Bois.

COL. DERICK BRINCKERHOFF.

BY T. VAN WYCK BRINKERHOFF.

COL. DERICK BRINCKERHOFF was one of the first of the name who was born in Dutchess County.

He was the son of Abraham Brinckerhoff, and nephew of Col. John Brinckerhoff of the first generation in the county, and was more than any other man of the Flushing branch of the family a representative man, who had spent years in public positions. He was born shortly after 1720. His father had died comparatively young, leaving a large family to be cared for and looked after by his widowed mother.

Being the oldest son, he soon shared with his mother in the management of the family. He married August 27, 1747, Geertie Wyckoff, of Flatlands. The young men of that day were mostly obliged to go back to Long Island to get their wives. Such, at all events, was the case with the young colonel. He afterwards inherited the farm where his father Abraham had lived before him.

Being naturally of an enterprising turn of mind, he built, first a store, and then a grist mill, and commenced doing a general business with the community at large. This was the first grist mill then built, with the exception of Madam Brett's, at the mouth of the stream. She had erected the first mill upon the Patent. The first settlers scarcely needed anything more than a mill and a blacksmith shop, as they manufactured their own wearing apparel, and received their groceries by sloops from New York.

The whole community, as it was then, became more or less his patrons, after his mill and store were fairly in operation.

Young men who fill such positions are widely known, and soon acquire much personal influence. Such was the case with the young colonel. He carried on a thrifty business, which added both to his means and influence.

There have been but very few men of the Flushing family

who have given their time to public life. The most of them have acquired farms, and plantations, etc., though prominent influential men in their communities, have, nevertheless, not been politicians, or office seekers.

In some families this passion seems to be inherent in the blood and must be gratified.

The Hackensack branch of the family, and especially those that have gone West, have more largely acquired it. The Colonel was a large, strong man, with dark hair and features, and florid complexion. As he grew older he was thought by some to be austere, reserved and forbidding.

He kept fine horses, and rode in a phaeton, a carriage with room for two persons, and a colored driver, a style not much in demand in that early period of the country. It was, nevertheless, the Colonel's everyday custom. It attracted just about the same attention then as a tally-ho does now.

The Colonel was, moreover, a very decided man; a firm believer in what he considered to be right, and a solid, devout Reformed Dutch Churchman. The Sabbath, when Whitfield preached in the open air within half a stone's throw of his own door, and when the people were gathering together, as soon as the old Dutch church bell rang, his colored groom knew exactly, without being told, what that meant, and halted his prancing horses at the front of the porch until the Colonel and his wife were comfortably seated, and then drove him just exactly where he had driven him hundreds of times before. The Colonel never left his own church to hear sensational preachers. If the Dutch Reformed Church and its preachers were good enough for any occasion, they were good enough for all. Before the Revolution, and while the State of New York was a province of Great Britain, he had been a member of the Colonial Legislature for nine successive years, commencing with 1768 and continuing to 1777.

He was a member, also, of the first Provincial Congress, which assembled May 23, 1775, in New York City, and was presided over by Peter Livingston, Esq., which adjourned November 4, 1775. He was much in public life at an eventful period in the history of the country. He was unchangingly and uncompromisingly devoted to the cause of the colonists. He was also a member of the first Assembly of the State of New York, which met at Kingston in 1777, and for nine years more was almost

a continuous member of that body, which held for many years afterwards its sessions in the City of Poughkeepsie. He was also Chairman of the Vigilance Committee of the town, and acted in that capacity as long as its organization was needed. His house was located during the Revolution about two miles distant from the hospitals and workshops and barracks of the Continental Army, located at the gateway of the mountains, directly south of Fishkill Village, and was often visited by officers of the army. Lafayette was sick for six weeks at the colonel's house, and was attended constantly by Dr. McKnight, of the army. Washington often came to his house. A daughter of Colonel Brinckerhoff told me that when her first child was born, Lafayette was then sick at her father's house, and when he came to congratulate her he took her baby in his arms, and hugged it and kissed it and rejoiced over it as much as he could have done if it had been his own.

The Wappinger Indians, or detachments of their tribe, were in the country. Nimham, their last chief, was still living. He was a friend of the Colonel's, and came frequently to see him. They had been born almost in the same neighborhood, were nearly of the same age, and were both of them the chosen and natural leaders of men. One of them influenced in directing sentiment in the councils of white men, the other in guarding what still remained of the once powerful Wappinger nation.

When the Revolution broke out, Nimham held his warriors true to the cause his white friend had espoused, and remained steadfast and unchanging throughout that great contest. I have heard the Colonel's daughter say that she had often seen the hillside around her father's house covered with Indians, who were sleeping there through the night, wrapped in their blankets.

He lost his life fighting for the American cause. There was a detachment of Taulton's Rangers located at King's Bridge, and Nimham went down with his warriors to capture them. Col. Emerick was out upon a scouting expedition the day previous, and discovered them, and was compelled to retreat. We quote from Simcoe's *Military Journal:*

The following morning the whole of the British force at King's Bridge was ordered out. An engagement was brought on by Emerick's Corps on Cortland Ridge. The Indians made

the attack from behind the fences, and in their first fire wounded five of our men. The engagement was renewed. Emerick charged the ridge with cavalry in overwhelming force. All hope of successful resistance gone, Nimham commanded his followers to fly, but for himself exclaimed: "I am an aged tree, and will die here!!"

Ridden down by Simcoe, he wounded that officer, and was on the point of dragging him from his horse, when he was shot by his orderly. The Indians fought most gallantly. The Indian doctor who was with Nimham was captured, and said that when Nimham saw the grenadiers close in his rear, he called out to his people to fly, that he *himself* was old, and would die there.

His son lost his life in the same engagement. The Indians afterward returned and placed a mound over his grave. Traces of this mound are said to be left to this day. It is called Nimham's mound. There lies buried the last chief of the Wappinger nation, whose tribe once owned almost the entire soil between New York and Albany. Whenever a monument is planted at Fishkill, in the gateway of the Highlands, to the memory of the unnumbered dead who gave their lives for the cause of American Independence, and who lie buried there, somewhere let the name of Nimham be carved upon the marble. Somewhere let it be said that the last chief of the once great Wappinger nation gave his life, and the life of his son, fighting for American Independence.

General Washington, after mentioning the services which had been rendered by them, says: "They are anxious to return home, and I have thought best to gratify them. Captain Solomon, with part of these people, were with us in the year 1778. The tribe suffered severely during that campaign in a skirmish with the enemy, in which they lost their chief and several of their warriors."

When the Dutch Church was first built at Hopewell, the Colonel presented the Consistory with a new bell, whose silvery and ringing tones were said to be owing to the large amount of copper and silver which entered into its construction. His name was cast into the metal. Shortly afterwards he purchased a large tract of land immediately surrounding the church, from the heirs of Cornelius Van Wyck and Joshua Carman. All of this property was afterwards given, by will, to

his daughter. During the Revolution, and while the British forces held possession of Long Island, New York City, and parts of Westchester County, the roadway leading through Hopewell, Beekman and Pawlings, was the regular army road to Boston. During this period the elder John Adams, who afterwards succeeded Washington to the Presidency, in writing to his wife from Fishkill, where he had just arrived across the country from Boston, says: "After a march like Hannibal across the Alps, we arrived, last night, at this place, where we found the utmost difficulty to get forage for our horses or lodgings for ourselves, and at last were indebted to the hospitality of a private gentleman, Col. Brinckerhoff, who very kindly cared for us."

Rev. Mr. Seabury, afterwards Bishop Seabury, was, during part of this period, on account of disloyalty, confined at Colonel Brinckerhoff's. The Colonel died in 1789, and was buried in the family vault upon his own property. Much of his private and family history has been lost. The family Bible, containing much valuable material, was burned.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE FAMILY IN NEW JERSEY.

BY GENERAL R. BRINKERHOFF.

THE exact date of the removal of Hendrick to New Jersey is not known; but in 1677 the official records show that he purchased a tract of land on Bergen Hill, within the present limits of Jersey City. Whether he resided there we do not know; but eight years afterwards, in 1685, he purchased the farm upon the Hackensack which he made his permanent Home.

The estate was a large one at the beginning, and extended from the Hackensack to the Overpeck, a distance of two miles, and therefore fronted upon two navigable streams.

Tradition says that he expected this purchase to become the site of a future city; but in this he was disappointed, as the natural tendencies of the Dutch to the lowlands of rivers carried them to the less eligible location where Hackensack now stands.

Twenty years prior to this homestead purchase by Hendrick, the colony of New Jersey had passed under the dominion of Great Britain. The surrender of the New Netherlands had been made in 1664, and was followed by a grant or charter by Charles II to his brother, the Duke of York, which included all lands from the Connecticut river to the Delaware.

In the same year James, Duke of York, granted and sold to John, Lord Berkley, and Sir George Carteret, the territory of New Jersey, and civil governments were instituted under English law.

In 1685, George Scott, who was granted five hundred acres in Monmouth County, published a book in Edinburgh, in which a number of plantations are described, and among them the following: "Near the mouth of the bay, upon the side of Overpeck Creek, adjacent to the Hackensack river, several of the rich valleys were settled by the Dutch; and near Snake Hill

is a fine plantation owned by Pinhorne Eicktel, for half of which Pinhorne is said to have paid £500. A part of this plantation was the purchase made by Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff in 1685.

The Dutch settlers were generally persons of deep religious convictions, honest and conscientious; and adding to these qualities those of industry and frugality, they generally became prosperous. The style of their buildings they, doubtless, brought with them from Holland, their fatherland. They were built with one story, with low ceiling, with nothing more than the heavy and thick boards that constituted the upper floor laid on broad and heavy beams, on which they sometimes stored their grain, or used for the spinning of wool or flax, and sometimes parts of it would be divided into sleeping apartments.

Their fireplaces were usually very large, without jams, and sufficient to accommodate a whole family with a comfortable seat around the fire. The chimneys were so large as to admit of having their meat hung up and smoked within them, which was their usual practice. These houses were fronted to the south whenever the lay of the land would permit it, and, if possible, were located near a running spring of water.

This early style of building corresponded with their habits, which were simple, unaffected, and economical, contributing to their independence and solid comfort. They brought up their children to habits of industry, and almost every son was taught some mechanical art, and every daughter was required to become well acquainted with all knowledge necessary to housekeeping. Dutch housekeeping in Holland to-day is proverbial for its excellence, and the Dutch housewives are the best in the world.

The floors of the houses were scrubbed and scoured, and kept as clean as their tables, which were used without cloths. The floors were scoured with sand brought from the beach for that purpose. Frugality, industry and economy characterized all their actions. They lived chiefly within themselves, and knew but little of the dangers and desires incident to luxury and idleness.

As to religion and education, they paid early attention to the public worship of God and the instruction of their children, and as soon as their numbers warranted, they organized

and established churches modeled after those of he father land. The Calvinistic religion, as manifested in the Reformed Dutch Church, was thus transported to the New Netherlands. Their course on this behalf was furthered by the reverend clergy of the Classis of Amsterdam, and ministers were sent out by that Judicature under advice from the Synod of North Holland. This mode of obtaining ministers continued in full operation until 1664, when the British became possessed of the colony. In fact, this custom continued for nearly a century afterwards, and down to the revolutionary war, a minister, by some of the churches, would not be recognized unless he had been ordained in Holland. Those who favored this custom were called "conferentie," and those who opposed were called "coetus." When the war broke out, the "conferentie" quite largely favored the Tories, whilst the "coetus" were universally ardent Whigs.

The ministers sent out from Holland were a learned body of men, and mixing largely with the people, who had reverence for their learning, piety and example, they exerted a very powerful influence in moulding and shaping the early society.

One peculiarity with the early Dutch settlers makes it difficult to trace back genealogies into Holland, and which also made confusion in this country, was the custom of using as a signature the given name of the father, and omitting the family name. To illustrate: if a child was baptized Hendrick, and the baptismal name of his father was Jan, the child would be called Hendrick Jansen, and when he grew up he would so write his name. For this reason his commission as a magistrate was issued by the Governor to "Hendrick Jorisen" instead of to Hendrick Brinkerhoff. The termination, sen, or se, or zoon, meant son, and therefore Hendrick Jansen meant Hendrick the son of Jan, and so, in deeds of successive generations, we might find Hendrick Jansen, Teunis Hendricksen, Joris Teunissen, etc.

The first two names on the church records of the Dutch Church at Hackensack were Hendrick Jorise and Claussie Cornelise, which really meant Hendrick, son of George Brinkerhoff, and Claussie, daughter of Cornelius Boomgaert, his wife. The inconvenience of this practice, the confusion to which it gave rise, and the difficulties in tracing families, ultimately led to its abandonment, both in Holland and America.

During the Revolutionary war the Brinkerhoffs of Bergen County, with only two or three exceptions, were solidly Whigs, and many of them were in the Continental Army.

In the first regiment of regular militia organized in Bergen County the names of seven Brinkerhoffs were enrolled. George was a first lieutenant, and Cornelius, Garrett, Henry, Jacobus, James and Nacause were privates.

Bergen County in 1682 embraced only the territory between the Hackensack and Hudson rivers, from Constables Hook up to the Provence line, being a narrow strip of land on the west side, and at no place over five or six miles wide, and from twenty-five to thirty miles in length. The earliest authentic record of a deed of lands in this county dates back to 1677, when lands were purchased of the Indians by Casper and Alattys Jansen. The creek referred to in the grant, on "the north" of which lay the lands in dispute, was probably that of English Neighborhood, where Hendrick Brinkerhoff subsequently purchased in 1685.

In December, 1682, the Assembly of East New Jersey passed an act dividing the province into four counties, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth. Bergen included all the settlements between the Hudson and Hackensack rivers. Bergen at this time contained less than one hundred families.

Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff, therefore, and his family, were among the earliest settlers, and the family name appears upon the public records ever since.

In the first published records of Justices, commencing in 1715, the name of Cornelius Blinckerhoff, son of Hendrick, appears. So, also, in 1717 the name of Jacobus Blinkerhoff, another son of Hendrick, appears as a Justice of the peace.

The name of Cornelius appears as late as 1731, and Jacobus in 1748.

In 1761 the name of Hartman Blinkerhoff, son of Cornelius, appears as a Justice. In 1765 the names of Hendrick and George Blinkerhoff appear as freeholders.

During the present century the names of Brinkerhoffs who have been Justices of the peace and other township officers, are innumerable, and it appears among the county officers. In 1816 James H. Brinkerhoff was Sheriff. In 1839 George H. Brinkerhoff was Sheriff, and in 1859 James J. Brinkerhoff. From 1868 to 1871 James J. was also State

Senator. Before that, in 1845 and 1846, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff was a member of the Assembly, and subsequently, in 1854, he was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

At the present time the name in New Jersey is honorably represented by William Brinkerhoff in the State Senate, and by James D. Brinkerhoff as Sheriff of Bergen County.

In passing up the Palisades upon the Hudson river, the first township in Bergen County in which the traveler enters is Ridgefield. His first impressions are much like those of old Hendrick Hudson in speaking of a wider extent of country: "A very good land to fall in with, and a pleasant place to see." The valley of the Hackensack invited early settlers, and the valley of the Overpeck creek, a navigable arm of the Hackensack, also attracted settlers quite as early in this direction. Sloops and Schooners can pass up this creek nearly to the northern boundary of the township, Ridgefield is bounded on the north by Englewood; on the east by the Hudson river; on the south by Hudson County, and on the west by the Hackensack river. The southern boundary is less than two miles in extent, and the northern less than four, and the length of the township from north to south does not exceed four miles. From the western border of the Palisades the land descends to the Overpeck, forming a most beautiful valley, with the land again rising to a high ridge midway between the Overpeck and the Hackensack. From this long ridge, extending far to the north beyond the township, it took the name of Ridgefield.

In this township Hendrick Joerisen Brinkerhoff settled, the deed of purchase being dated July 17, 1685. The site is described in a letter of the Rev. Cornelius T. Demarest, under date of December 26, 1844, as follows: "Just where the English Neighborhood creek flows into the Hackensack, about nine miles from Hoboken, and two miles below the present village of Hackensack, the road from Hoboken to Hackensack, having crossed the English Neighborhood creek one mile back, here crosses the Hackensack immediately above the junction of the two streams. Standing on the toll bridge, and looking up the Hackensack, you will see about one-fourth of a mile distant a point of land putting out from the eastern shore, a spot large enough for a dwelling house, garden, etc., a very beautiful water location. On that point the first Brinkerhoff landed

and settled. His lands extended from the Hackensack river to the English Neighborhood creek, a distance of about two miles, and were intersected by the Queen's road (Queen Anne) running over the ridge S. W. and N. E."

The relentless railroad corporations, in the interest of our modern civilization, have desecrated these fair lands, and have burned up the old homestead, and driven its Brinkerhoff owners elsewhere ; but yet the descendants of Hendrick, in increasing thousands, will venerate the place with undying regard, and whilst time lasts, and a Brinkerhoff lives, it will never be forgotten.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONY.

BY GEN. R. BRINKERHOFF.

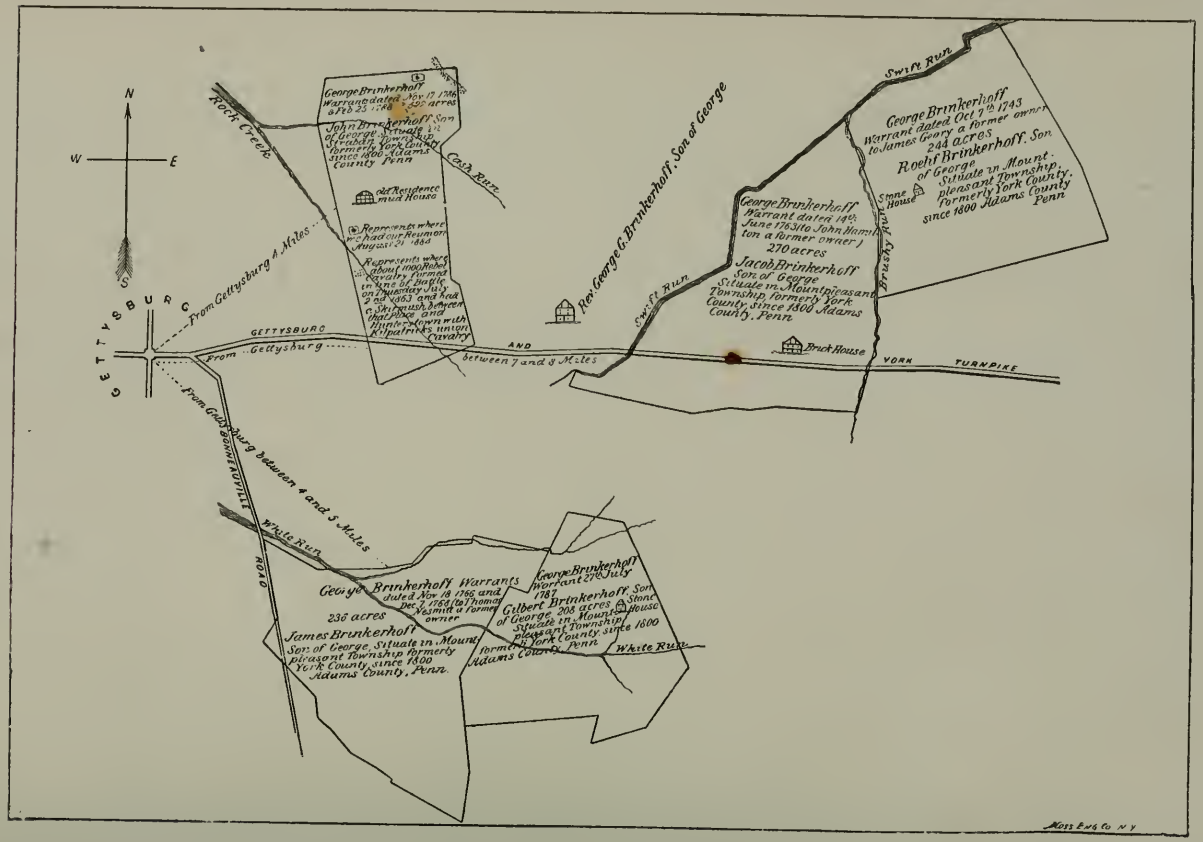
JORIS BRINKERHOFF, the common ancestor of the Pennsylvania Brinkerhoffs, and of the most of those in Central New York, and in the Western States, was the son of Jacobus, the youngest son of Hendrick, the eldest son of Joris Dircksen, and was born October 9, 1719, and probably in the old homestead on the Hackensack. At any rate, we know that his grandfather, Hendrick, died about the year 1710; and that his father, Jacobus, and his uncle, Dirck, by inheritance and purchase, became the owners of the homestead.

Of the early history of Joris we know nothing, except that in November, 1745, he married Martina Bogart, and settled upon a farm near Schraalenburgh, Bergen County, New Jersey.

Here he remained an honored member of the community, and of the Dutch Church, at Schraalenburgh, until the spring of 1770.

Here his seven children—all boys—were born, viz.: James, November 27, 1746; Roelif, November 10, 1748; Henry, July 4, 1751; Gilbert, February 22, 1753; Jacob, February 22, 1756; John, April 6, 1759; and George, February 28, 1761.

In the spring of 1770, he removed, with his family, to York County (now Adams), Pennsylvania, and settled upon lands located about four miles northeast of the present city of Gettysburg. Why he removed we do not know. He was at an age (fifty-one) when men, as a rule, do not care to take upon themselves the hardships of pioneer life. He was in comfortable circumstances where he was. He owned a good farm, was a magistrate of the county, and a ruling elder in his church, and it would seem to have required some strong impelling motive to induce him to exchange the comforts of civilization for the hardships of the wilderness.



Lands purchased by Joris Brinkerhoff, for himself and Sons, in Strabon Township, York County (now Adams), Pennsylvania.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

Very likely he felt that his seven stalwart sons would have a better chance in a new country than in an old, but tradition says that he was a wise man, and that he discerned the storm of war, which, even then, was gathering upon the horizon, and foresaw that when it broke upon the country it would be the most severe in the neighborhood of New York City, and that, consequently, he deemed it best to seek shelter in time. At any rate, in the spring of 1770, we find him with his family among the pioneers of the Dutch colony of Conewago, and located upon a farm of five hundred and twenty acres in the township of Strabone, York County (now Adams), in the State of Pennsylvania.

Adams County was formed from the western part of York. Its western line is the top of the Blue Ridge range of the Alleghany Mountains, and hence the western part of the county is rugged and romantic, and the mountains—beautiful and blue—are in full view from nearly all parts of the county. The southern line forms, also, the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The eastern line is still the boundary of York and Adams, and the northern part extends to Cumberland County.

About eight miles, or nearly that, east of the foot of the mountains, and parallel therewith, runs a rough, stony, granite ridge, neither lofty or wide, with an average elevation of about fifty feet, and a width of about one-half mile. Along this ridge, at distances from each other of about eight miles, like sentinels on duty in the days of war, rise up to the height of from three to four hundred feet, beautiful, blue, round hills, about one mile in diameter at their base, and their sides, or surfaces, covered with monster granite rocks. From one point, near Hunterstown, at one view, four of those great landmarks, viz.: "Harper's Hill," near the Maryland line; "Round Top," of battle fame; "Granite Hill;" and "Round Hill."

For miles along each side of this ridge, and southward to the Maryland line, the country is rolling, the slopes being long and gradual, and the soil generally is what is there called "Red lands."

The Conewago settlement extended from a point about two miles west of the present village of Hunterstown along a road running in a southwesterly direction to a point a mile or less

across what is now the Baltimore Pike, and down the pike to what is now two taverns. The road is still known as the "Low Dutch road."

The colonists were farmers, and, therefore, no village was located.

The colony, ultimately, consisted of about one hundred and fifty families, mainly from Bergen County, New Jersey, and was established during the decade preceding the Revolutionary war.

Some were on the ground as early as 1765, but the larger number came later.

Why they selected this particular locality is not known, but probably the similarity of the soil to that of northern New Jersey was one reason, being the red sandstone formation so familiar to Jersey men.

In every Dutch settlement the first thing to do after families were located was to organize a church, and this was done at Conewago, but the exact year is not known. Of this church Joris Brinkerhoff was a ruling elder.

It was called "The Reformed Dutch Church of Conewago," and by this name it appears on the roll of the Classis of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

The records of the Dutch church at Conewago, for the most part, are lost, but the baptismal register and some detached papers are still in the possession of the Rev. J. K. Demarest, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Gettysburg. From the baptismal record the following names of Brinkerhoffs are extracted, with the orthography as there given:

Jacobus (James) Blinkerhof. Catrintie Voorhees.

Martyntee, baptized January 2, 1774; Annatie (Hannah), baptized September 8, 1776; Joris (George), baptized June 14, 1778; Albert, baptized January 12, 1781; Isaack, baptized June 20, 1790.

Roelef Blinkerhof. Beelitie Demaree.

David, baptized March 17, 1776; Jacobus (James) baptized June 14, 1778; Margareta, baptized June 4, 1780; Annatie (Hannah), baptized November 8, 1782; Joris (George), baptized March 13, 1785; Hendrick (Henry), baptized October 14, 1787; Maria, baptized ———, 1790.

Jacobus Blinkerhof. Annatie Demaree.

Joris, January 16, 1780; Margarita, April 14, 1782; David,

June 13, 1784; Hendrick, January 29, 1786; Beelitie (Isabel), March 21, 1790; Jacobus, ———, 1792.

Lukas Blinkerhof. Maria Cole.

Jacobus, January 4, 1785; Autie, July 16, 1786; Annatie, May, 1792.

Jan Blinkerhof. Sara Vanardalen.

Joris, November 13, 1785; Garret, October 14, 1787; Hendrick, August 23, 1790; Martyna, April, 1793.

Joris Blinkerhof. Maria Van Harlinger.

Joris Hendrick, July 10, 1791; Johanes Martines, April, 1793.

Hendrick Blinkerhof. Naltie Hoogtaling.

Hezikiah, April, 1792.

Guilbert Blinkerhof. Elizabeth Ackerman.

Martyntie, baptized June 30, 1776: Lena, baptized October 3, 1779; Joris (George), baptized December 21, 1781; Cornelius, baptized August 31, 1784; Annatie (Hannah), baptized March 25, 1787; Margareta, baptized November 8, 1789; Gertie, baptized ———, 1792.

The first pastor of the Conewago church was the Rev. Cornelius Casine, who served in that capacity from the autumn of 1772 until his death in 1788.

He was succeeded by the Rev. George G. Brinkerhoff, the youngest son of Joris, who entered upon his pastorate in November, 1789. He was ordained in the city of New York, at the General Synod held in October of that year, as appears by the following minute from its records: "The licentiate, Georgius Brinkerhoff, presented a call made upon him by the congregation of Conewago, and, at the request of the congregation, and on account of the distance (it was a six weeks' journey there), this reverend body solemnly ordained Mr. Brinkerhoff in the Reformed Dutch Church."

One of the deeds of lands purchased by Joris Brinkerhoff is dated March 21, 1771, and is in the possession of John G. Brinkerhoff, of Hunterstown, Pa., by whom the land is still owned.

Here Joris Brinkerhoff settled, and remained until his death, January 3, 1810, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

He was a leading man in the Conewago colony; a magistrate for many years, a ruling elder in the church, and always respected and honored by the entire community.

He was buried in the Conewago burying ground, and at his grave a new monument has recently been erected (1885) by the contributions of a number of his descendants, who were present at the family reunion held upon the old homestead, August 21, 1884.

The following biographical sketch of him was read at the reunion by John G. Brinkerhoff:

"From what I have often heard related by my grandfather (John, son of Joris), from my father, and others, of the appearance, life, times, and anecdotes of our ancestor (he died twelve years before I was born), he was described as a large, powerful man, over six feet tall, broad across the shoulders, and strongly built. He was a man of great perseverance and strong determination, and would have his own way, oversight and control of all his property, until about three years before his death. He lived in the times that tried men's souls. He was a firm friend of the Father of his Country, and a great advocate of the cause of Independence. His sons all served in the Revolutionary War except the youngest (the Rev. George G.), and I often heard my grandfather relate that after he had served six months in the army, and returned home on a furlough, the old gentleman would have him off again, saying he could get along with the slaves, of which he had quite a number.

"He was represented to me as a great man in prayer, would have his slaves and domestics present at worship, and in times of drouth, threatened calamity, or sickness, would have special prayers, and all hands from shops, fields, and farm (they did their own blacksmithing, spinning, weaving, shoemaking, etc., etc.,) would have to drop their work and be present.

"He was a man of kindly disposition, and the peacemaker of his neighborhood. He would not quarrel himself, and would not allow others to quarrel or fight in his presence. In short, he was a true man and a good citizen in all the relations of life, and was so recognized by his contemporaries.

"In his religious faith he remained steadfast in the doctrines of the Reformed Dutch Church, and in the last letter written by him, which has been preserved, he dwells in sorrow upon a certain heresy, as he deemed it, then being taught by a new pastor, and says, in conclusion: 'I and my children, and some others, do not like to have anything to do with it.

We frequent the church and keep silent, but the whole thing is so entangled that it must soon be finished. I hope with great confidence that the good Lord will let us stand by the teaching which our ancestors have sealed with their blood, and that is the prayer of your father.'

"Like most men of property in those days he was the owner of slaves, but before his death he provided for the freedom of all of them.

"By a document duly executed and recorded, under date of August 23, 1807, he provides: 'Whereas, my mulatto man, Jone, aged twenty-four years two months and nine days, and my mulatto man Jim, aged twenty-three years and seven days, and my mulatto girl Lean, aged eighteen years and eleven days, were all born as servants to me, the subscriber, and all recorded according to law in the Register's Office of the County of York; now I, George Brinkerhoff, Sr., of Strabone Township, County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, do, for value received, assign all my right and title of the foregoing servants until they come to the age of twenty-eight years, and no longer, to Gilbert Brinkerhoff and Henry Brinkerhoff, both of Mount Pleasant Township, County and State aforesaid.'

"By his will, dated two months earlier, he provided for the freedom of his other slaves. The will entire is as follows:

"1. 'In the name of God, Amen. I, George Brinkerhoff, of Strabone Township, being weak of body, but sound of mind, memory and understanding, thanks to Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this, my last will and testament, as follows:

"2. 'I give and bequeath to my eldest son one bond which I obtained from him.

"3. 'I give and bequeath to my sons Roelif and Jacob the bonds I obtained from them.

"4. 'I give and bequeath to my son Gilbert the sum of twenty-five pounds, to be paid him by son John, for certain privileges obtained.

"5. 'To my sons Roelif and Jacob, the sum of twenty pounds, to be paid by my son George, for certain privileges obtained by him.

"6. 'The remainder of my estate to be divided equally among my seven sons, viz.: James, Roelif, Guilbert, Henry, Jacob,

John, and George, to share, and share alike, except my three old slaves, viz.: Sam, Nick, and Poll; I give them their liberty and freedom from slavery, and allow them their beds and bedding, their clothes, and their household furniture.

"7. 'Lastly, I do nominate and constitute my sons Guilbert, John, and Henry Brinkerhoff, to be the executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills, legacies, and bequests by me heretofore made, and declare this, and no other, to be my last will and testament.

"'In witness whereunto I set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of June, 1807.

"GEORGE BRINKERHOFF.*

"'Witnesses present,

"'JOHN SCHRIVER,

"'DAVID HERMON.'"

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* NOTE.—It will be noticed that in the later documents the name is written George instead of Joris, and the l is dropped, and the final f is doubled in the surname.

So with the sons: Jacobus is written James; Guilbert, Gilbert; Hendrick, Henry, etc. It was the transition period with all Dutch names.

In his will his son Henry is named as one of the executors, and also as one of the legatees, and yet the settlement papers seem to show that Henry, the eldest son of James, acted as executor, and the traditions of the family are that Henry, the son of Joris, died shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war.

THE NEW YORK COLONY.

TO many of the emigrants from New Jersey to Conewago the change evidently was not satisfactory, for, in a few years, one part of them removed to Kentucky (none of them Brinkerhoffs), and a few years later, in 1793, another part moved northward to Central New York, and the result was that the colony was so depleted that the Dutch families remaining were not sufficiently numerous to keep up their church organization.

Rev. George G. Brinkerhoff was the last pastor, and after his resignation, the few Dutch families still on the ground became affiliated with the Presbyterian Church at Hunterstown, which, in its faith and organization, was substantialy the same as that of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The circumstances under which the emigration to Central New York (Cayuga County) was made are worthy of notice.

The aborigines of the north, as is well known, possessed more vigor than those of the south. From 1775 to 1794 the most powerful confederacy of Indians in America was that of the Six Nations, who occupied what is now Ohio, together with large portions of Northern Pennsylvania and Western New York. The districts indicated continued inaccessible to white settlers even after Kentucky had become a State.

The massacre of Wyoming, of bitter memory, was by the Six Nations, at the instigation of the tories in 1778.

Successes against this confederacy were few and of small consequence until after the massacre just mentioned; but that awakened a widespread and fierce indignation, which could only be satisfied with such just retribution as was inflicted on the Indians by General Sullivan. He fought the bloody battle of the Chemung, about where the city of Elmira now stands, in 1779, and at the same time burned nearly fifty of their villages in the Genesee valley; but not until the famous crushing victory of "Mad Anthony Wayne," as the people

called him, in 1794, was the red man's power, even so far east as the Susquehanna, finally and forever destroyed.

These two victories made the country about the lakes of New York safe, and hardly was the way to it open before some adventurous spirits of the Conewago colony hastened to make use of it. They were among the very first to seek homes in that direction, and the eventful century which has now almost intervened between us and them has justified their wisdom and foresight.

This pioneer colony consisted of ten families, and their journey "through the wilderness to the promised land" is graphically described in a recent letter from the venerable and honored John I. Brinkerhoff, the son of one of the leaders of this colony, and who still resides (1886) upon lands there located. He says: "Your grandfather, Roeliff Brinkerhoff, and my father, his brother, Jacob Brinkerhoff, left Gettysburg, Pa., April 30, 1793, with their families, in company with eight other families, for (as it was called) the Genesee, or lake country, in New York."

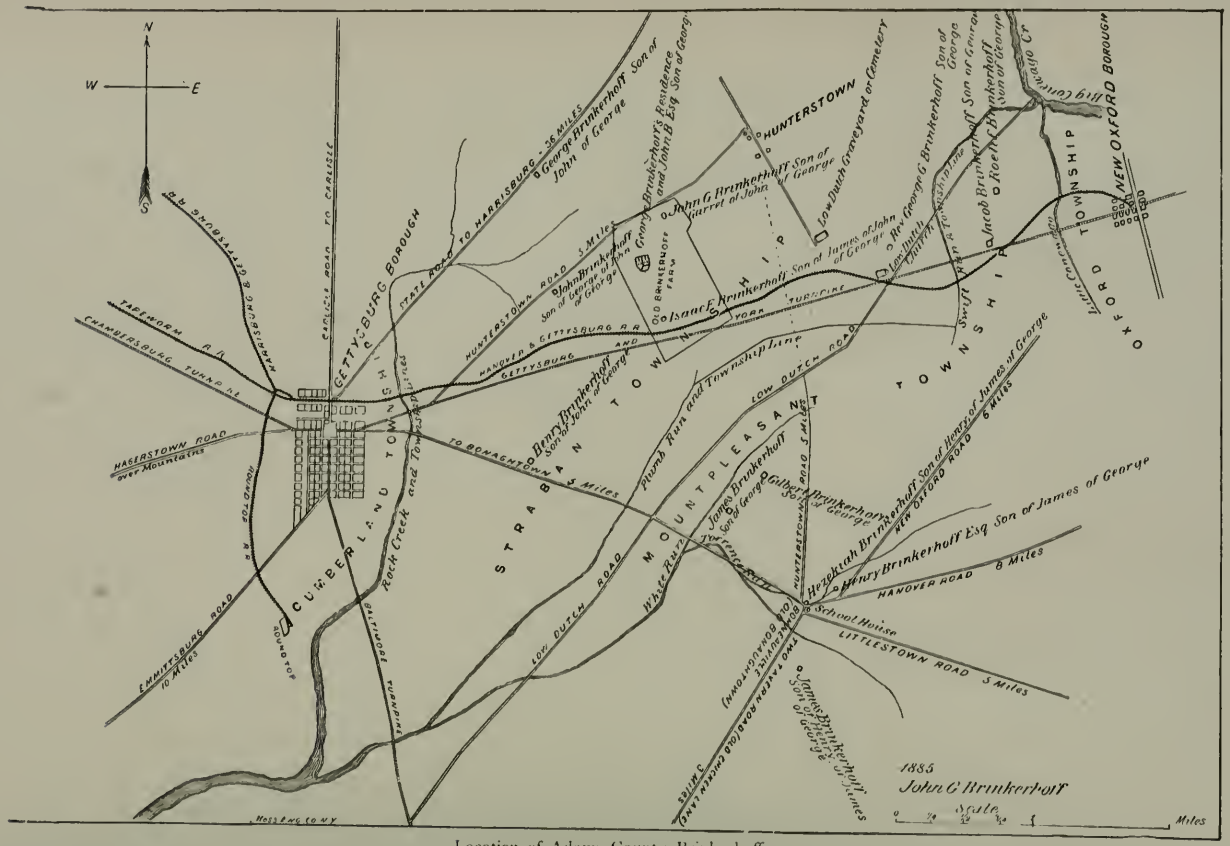
Among these eight families there was a Luke Brinkerhoff and his family. He was a cousin of Roeliff and Jacob, and came with them from Bergen County, N. J. His father was Jacob, a younger brother of Joris.

He settled in Wayne County, N. Y., and left a daughter, but no male descendants.

My father and mother had with them seven children, and my uncle Roeliff and my aunt Isabel (his wife) had eight children. Altogether there must have been a pretty large company. They came in tented wagons, and brought with them as much as they could of provisions and household stuff, such as they would need by the way and on their arrival here.

They got to this county (Cayuga) the fourth of July, having been two months and four days on the way. I will give a short narrative of their long journey, as I have often heard it related by my parents and others.

The State of Pennsylvania had been for some time engaged in opening a road through the wilderness to the Genesee or lake country. Gangs of men were employed on different sections, and this was their road to travel. Of course it was a rough road, the trees cut down, and logs got out of the way, with



Location of Adams County Brinkerhoffs.

corduroy bridges over swampy places, so that wagons could pass. Sometimes they would come to the end of the road, that is, they would come up to a company of men who had not finished their section, and they would send a few men with axes and help them through to the next open section. There were no commodious hotels on this highway, but every settler who had got up a log house would take in all his little house would hold, so, when near night, if they came to one of these houses they would carry in bedding enough out of the wagons to cover the floor, and the women and children would sleep in the house, and the men in the wagons. If, when night overtook them, which often happened, and there was no house in sight, the women and children would sleep in the wagons, and the men on the ground under the wagons.

So they came on until they reached the Susquehanna river, near its junction with the Chemung river. Here they were held about two weeks, on account of high water, until the water was low enough to ford the river. From there they came to the head of Cayuga lake, where the village of Ithaca now stands, and so down the east side of the Cayuga lake to the south end of the county of Cayuga (in the town of Genoa, I think), and here they found some cleared land (or Indian fields, as they were called), and here they concluded to stop and take time to look around and decide where to make a permanent settlement. They put up some cabins for shelter, and although it was late, they put in some seed to raise some grain for the next year.

They remained here nearly two years, and in that time they explored the country, and finally purchased lands, and made their settlement near the foot of the Owasco lake, and most of them on the east side.

My father and uncle Roeliff purchased and settled on what has ever since been called Brinkerhoff's Point, on the east side of the lake, and about two and a half miles from the foot. They took possession in the spring of 1795.

As soon as they were fairly located they organized a religious society in connection with the Dutch Reformed Church, with my father and uncle two of its officers. The society took its corporate form and title at a meeting held in the house of Col. John L. Hardenbergh, at Hardenbergh's Corners (now the city of Auburn).

I think there were four settlers within the limits of the present town of Owasco when our people came here.

When the Gettysburg colony came here in 1793 there was but one house (that of Col. John L. Hardenbergh) where the city of Auburn now stands.

From 1795 and onwards emigrants came in rapidly, and in 1797 they erected a log meeting house, the first church edifice in Cayuga county. It stood about fifteen rods south of the bridge on our farm, on the east side of the road, and was in use until 1815, when the new church, erected in Owasco village, was occupied.

Provisions were somewhat scarce the first two or three years, especially grain, as hardly enough was raised to supply the incoming emigrants, so they had to economize pretty close.

They did not suffer for want of meat, as the game in the woods, and fish in the lake and creeks, supplied that. So they were never in a starving condition.

Two years after their settlement on the Owasco (1796), they were joined by James Brinkerhoff, and still later (1808) by the Rev. George G. Brinkerhoff and his family.

The three pioneer Brinkerhoffs, James, Roeliff, and Jacob, were all their lives among the leading men of the county, in the church, and in business, and none were more respected or worthy.

The Brinkerhoff lands extended perhaps half a mile north and south of Brinkerhoff point on the lake, and is one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most fertile locations in Central New York, and the farms carved out of these lands are still among the most valuable in that region. The Hon. John I. Brinkerhoff (son of Jacob), and David Brinkerhoff (grandson of Roelef), still reside here with several of their children. Brinkerhoff Point is about five miles south of the city of Auburn.

The Owasco Lake, which is about twelve miles long, with an average width of one mile, is one of the most beautiful sheets of water in America, and its shores are now largely occupied by summer villas of wealthy city owners.

Here, along the eastern shore of the Owasco, the Brinkerhoff's took root, and here many of their descendants still remain, good men and women, and worthy citizens of the State.

GENEALOGICAL RECORD.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH GENERATIONS.

AT the death of Joris Brinkerhoff, in 1810, there were living of his descendants six sons and forty-nine grandchildren. Of these grandchildren twenty-seven were males and twenty-two females. Only two of them are now living: John I. Brinkerhoff of Owasco, N. Y.,* and Lucretia, widow of David Schreiver, of Hunterstown, Pa.

The following genealogical record will show their distribution, and their line of descent from Joris Dircksen, the founder of the family in America. It will also give an outline of subsequent additions to these families, as an aid to those of the present generation in preserving and furnishing the necessary family records for the compilation of the larger history of the family to be published hereafter.

Brief biographical sketches of a few heads of families are also given, and it is hoped that every family which has been omitted will at once make up a complete record on the plan we have adopted, in a direct line from Joris Brinkerhoff, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1770, together with biographical sketches, and forward to address of General R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio, and preserve a copy for themselves.

As soon as all the descendants are thus presented, a complete history can be published. Errors in the present publication (and doubtless there are some) should also be noted for correction.

I–I.—Joris Dircksen Brinkerhoff, the founder of the American branch of the Brinkerhoff family, came from the Province of Drenthe, in the Netherlands, and having lived for some time at Flushing, in the Province of Zealand, emigrated to the New Netherlands (now New York) in 1638, and settled upon a farm within the present limits of the city of Brooklyn, where he resided until his death, January 16, 1661. For par-

* John I. Brinkerhoff died June 16th, 1886.

ticulars of his career in the New World see *ante*, pages 13 to 16.

He married Susannah Dubbels, and all his children were born in Holland.

In a book entitled "The Early Settlers of Kings County" it is stated that "Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoef arrived in 1638. He settled on Staten Island, and entered into a contract with Cornelius Melyn, the owner of the island, to reside there; but owing to the murder of some of the neighboring planters by the Indians, in 1641, he obtained a release from the contract August 15, 1641. He went to Long Island, and settled in Brooklyn. He died January 16, 1661."

From other sources it would seem that the Cornelius Melyn mentioned above was the son-in-law of Joris, and the first husband of Altie. After his death she married William Covenhoven.

CHILDREN.

2–2.—Dirck: killed by Indians on Staten Island.
2–3.—Hendrick: born about 1630; died about 1710.
2–4.—Abraham: born 1632; died about 1714.
2–5.—Altie: married William Covenhoven.

II–III.—Hendrick Joerisen Brinkerhoff married Claasie, daughter of Cornelius Boomgaert, and settled in Hempstead, Long Island, where he remained until his removal to New Jersey during the Revolutionary War.

In 1677 he purchased a tract of land in Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, which, after his death, became the residence of his widow and his son Cornelius, and on this tract some of his descendants still reside.

In 1679 he joined with a few other Dutchmen from Bergen and purchased the Indian title to the site of what is now Passaic City, but soon afterwards disposed of his interest there, and subsequently purchased of Hendrick Epske Banta, by deed bearing date June 17, 1685, the farm upon the Hackensack, just below the present Ridgefield Park Station, on the West Shore Railroad, and formerly known as old Hackensack, upon which he resided until his death, and which remained in the family until 1878.

In "The Early Settlers of Kings County," page 49, it is stated as follows: "Hendrick Jorise married Claasie Cornelise

Boomgaert or Bougoert, of Middlewout (Flushing). Name on Indian deed of Flushing of 1670, and on Assembly roll of 1675. Member of the Hempstead Assembly of 1665, from Flushing, and a magistrate of said town in 1662–'63 and '73. Removed from Flushing to the eastern branch of the Hackensack River, N. J., where he bought land June 17, 1685. His descendants in New Jersey sometimes write their names Blinckerhoff. Issue: Susanna; baptized January, 1661; married Roelof Von Der Linde, of Hackensack. Cornelius married Algie Vreeland, and resided at Hackensack. Dirck, of Hackensack, married Margaret Siba Banta; and Jacobus, of Hackensack, baptized March 29, 1685, married Angenietye Banta."

In a book entitled "Hudson County (N. J.) Land Titles," page 136, it is stated "The Dutch West India Company deeded (Lot No. 13 on map) to Jan Evertse Bout, and he to Michael Jansen. Jansen's widow, Fitjie Hartmans, sold to Claes Jansen De Bocker, December 20, 1667. De Bocker conveyed the same, May 30, 1667, to Hendrick Jorise Van Blinkerhoef; he conveyed it to his son Cornelius, February 24, 1708."

This seems to have been his first purchase in New Jersey, and to this property his widow and his son Cornelius removed after his death. He had five children, of whom we have historic record, but some accounts name a sixth child, a daughter named Gertie, born February 20, 1670, which is probably correct, and that the child died in infancy.

CHILDREN.

3–6.—Margrietje: born June 13, 1671.
3–7.—Cornelius: born 1673; died September 1, 1770.
3–8.—Joris: born 1673; died February 5, 1692.
3–9.—Dirck.
3–10.—Jacobus: baptized March 29, 1685; died 1770.

III–VI.—Margrietje Brinkerhoff married Mattys De Mott, of Kingston, May 6, 1705; united with the Hackensack Church October 5, 1701.

III.–VII.—Cornelius Brinkerhoff: born in Middlewout, L. I.; married Aegie Vreeland May 24, 1708: died September 1, 1770, aged 97 years. He was sometimes called Cornelius Hendricksen Van Blinkerhoff. He united with the Hackensack Church April 8, 1699.

III–IX.—Dirck Brinkerhoff united with the Hackensack Church April 8, 1699; married, first, Margrietje Sibese Banta, October 31, 1702; second, Abigal Ackerman, October, 1733.

III–X.—Jacobus Brinkerhoff, like his father, Hendrick, and his grandfather, Joris, was a man of high character and standing in the community in which he lived. At the death of his father he and his brother Dirck took the paternal homestead upon the Hackensack, where he resided until his death. He was a county magistrate, an elder of the church (of which all his family were members), and a man of mark in all the relations of life. In a stone, in the corner of the church at Hackensack, his name is cut in bold letters as one of its early founders.

He married Agnitie Banta, daughter of Hendrick Banta, April 17, 1708, by whom he had five

CHILDREN.

4–11.—Hartman: born May 1, 1709.
4–12.—Hendrick: born November 1, 1710; died 1760.
4–13.—Joris: born October 9, 1719; died January 3, 1810.
4–14.—Jacob: born November 19, 1721.
4–15.—Martje (Maria): born October 22, 1724.

IV–XII.—Hendrick Brinkerhoff had five children, viz.: (1) Cobus, who had two sons and a daughter (Hendrick and Garret), and a son of one of them (Garret) was the Rev. James G. Brinkerhoff; (2) Nicoussie, who had one son, who died a youth, and three daughters; (3) George, who had four sons (Hendrick, Jacob, Cobus, and Cornelius), and a son of one of them (Hendrick) was sheriff; George Brinkerhoff; (4) Hendrick; (5) Ann.

IV–XIII.—Joris Brinkerhoff, the common ancestor of the Pennsylvania, Central New York, and Western Brinkerhoff's, married Baeltie Demarest, daughter of David Demarest, in November, 1745, and settled upon a farm about a mile south of the present railroad station at Demarest. Here he resided until his removal to Pennsylvania in 1770, and here all his children were born.

In 1770 he emigrated to York County (now Adams), Pa., and settled upon a farm of five hundred and twenty acres, about four miles northeast of the present city of Gettysburg,

and between what are now known as the Harrisburg State Road and the York Pike.

The house he built and lived in all his life remained until a few years ago, when it was taken down to give place for a modern structure. It was built of concrete, and the walls were two feet thick. The work was done by his slaves, and two or three summers were taken for its completion.

CHILDREN.

5–16.—James: born November 23, 1746; died May, 1813.
5–17.—Roelef; born November 10, 1748; died February 28, 1830.
5–18.—Henry; born July 4, 1751; died unmarried.
5–19.—Gilbert; born February 22, 1753.
5–20—Jacob; born February 22, 1756; died November 13, 1829.
5–21.—John; born April 6, 1759; died May 13, 1838.
5–22.—George; born February 28, 1761; died May 29, 1813.

IV–XIV.—Jacob Brinkerhoff, son of Jacobus, had six children, viz.: (1) Agnitie, married to David Haring; (2) Lucas, who emigrated with his uncle Joris to Pennsylvania, and thence to Cayuga County, N. Y.; (3) Nautie (Hannah), who married John Christie; (4) Cobus; (5) Hendrick, who died unmarried; (6) Albert, who left two sons (Jacob and Albert) and a daughter (Ann), who married David Christie.

V–XVI.—James (Cobus, or Jacobus in Dutch) Brinkerhoff was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, November 23, 1746. He married Catrintie (Catharine) Voorhees, and remained in Bergen County until his removal to Pennsylvania.

When his father (Joris) removed to Pennsylvania in 1770, he purchased farms for all his married sons. The land assigned to James consisted of two hundred and thirty-six acres, near his father's (now owned by David Sunrigner), and here he settled, and remained until his removal to New York.

In 1796 he followed his brothers to New York with all his family, except his eldest son, Henry.

He settled upon a farm about two miles south of Brinkerhoff's Point, in the town of Niles, near the Owasco Lake, where he remained until his death, in 1813, and where his grandson James still resides.

Like his brothers, he was a man of sterling integrity, an

active member of the Dutch Church, and a worthy citizen in all the relations of life.

He had six

CHILDREN.

6–23.—Henry, born August 9, 1770; died October 1, 1847.
6–24.—Luke.
6–25.—Jacob V.
6–26.—George.
6–27.—Albert.
6–28.—James.

V–XVII.—Roelif (Ralph in English), the second son of Joris, was born in Bergen County, N. J., November 10, 1748, and remained with his father until the family emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1770.

In the autumn of that year he returned to New Jersey, and married Baeltie (Isabella) Demarest, a daughter of David Demarest, of Bergen County.

The Demarest family was of Huguenot extraction, and dates back to David Demarest, who landed in New York April 16, 1663, in company with the other French refugees who came over from Amsterdam in the ship "Brindled Cow," fleeing from religious persecution in their native land.

It would seem that Roelif and his wife remained in Bergen County for a year or two, for their first child, Martyntie (Martina), is recorded in the records of the Schraalenburg church as baptized September 13, 1772.

However, in 1773 we find him upon a farm of two hundred and forty-four acres in his father's neighborhood in Adams County, Pa., which is now owned by Rufus A. Eichelberger.

Here he resided until his removal to New York in 1793, when he located upon a farm on the north side of Brinkerhoff's Point, on the Owasco Lake, on what is known as Lot 84, and where he remained until his death, February 28, 1830.

His wife survived him several years.

Roelif Brinkerhoff was the master spirit of the colony from Conewago, and was a man every way entitled to leadership; and his wife was in every respect a helpmeet for him.

The following description of this worthy couple, by his oldest grandson now living, Peter S. Brinkerhoff (a worthy rep-

resentative of his grandfather, and of the same commanding height), who resides at Compton, California, presents a graphic picture, which is fully confirmed by all other accounts we have of him. He says:

"When grandfather died, at the age of eighty two years one month and eighteen days, I was but a mere boy, yet I remember him very well. In appearance he was of commanding figure, tall, about six feet four inches, straight, of compact form, possessing much physical strength and much endurance, though in later years age and much physical labor inclined his form somewhat forward.

"In character he was a positive man. For many continuous years he was an elder, or deacon, in the Dutch Reformed Church in Owasco, a prominent man in all church and religious movements, and, what is of more importance, an honest Christian at home. His daily life was permeated with the principles of his religion, and he practised at home what he professed abroad. In manner he was a plain, blunt man, but very affable, pleasant, agreeable and generous.

"As to his habits, in an eminent degree he was temperate, industrious, and economical, and possessing much energy of character.

"An anecdote, one of many I could relate, will illustrate his character for decision and promptness, from which people had learned that what he said he meant to perform.

"On account of the doctrines preached by Domine Ten Eyck, minister in the old Dutch Reformed Church at Owasco, a very respectable part of the membership withdrew, because, as they claimed, Ten Eyck did not preach in their purity the doctrines of the church. Thereupon, Ten Eyck was called to an account by the Church Consistory, and promised to preach no more Hopkinsian tenets, but in a short time he preached again the same offensive doctrines. After considerable remonstrance he persisted in his course. Finding they were not accomplishing anything, grandfather exclaimed: "To your tents, O Israel!" and left. The seceders went and held their services in the schoolhouse near the old church building.

"The seceders, having contributed largely to the erection of the old church edifice, claimed the *right* to occupy it a *part* of the time. The other party claimed the right of occupying it all the time, and, having the key in their possession, kept the

doors of the church locked, so that the seceders could not gain entrance. Grandfather thought this state of things unendurable, that his rights—in common with the rights of other seceders—were trampled upon. So, accordingly, he gave the opposing party to understand that if the church doors were locked on the next Sabbath morning *he* would open them. Accordingly, on the next Saturday evening he went to the saw-mill and got the heavy iron bar with which logs were moved, brought it up to the house, put it in the wagon, and on Sunday morning went to church, and, whilst my father was tying the horses, grandfather shouldered the iron bar, and went direct to the church doors, but found them unlocked, and he passed in.

"If the doors had been locked he would have battered them down instantly. The opposing party, knowing him to be equal to the emergency, and that he was always as good as his word, unlocked the doors.

"Our grandmother was also of marked decision and energy of character. It required much mental heroism to leave the refined society of friends and home to meet the vicissitudes, trials and privations incident to early pioneer life in the then unbroken wilderness.

"Grandmother was a woman of strong convictions and of decidedly religious characteristics, rearing her children to the practice of integrity, virtue, and the nobler qualities of the human soul, and she met all the trials of the wilderness with cheerfulness, contentment and courage.

"Such was the early life of our pioneer sires, all honor to their names."

Another account of Roelif describes him as " a man over six feet tall, of strong, muscular form, light complexion, light hair, nose large and inclined to Roman, not much of a talker, grave and sedate. He was a very pious man, and his conversation was largely confined to religious subjects; was an officer in the Dutch Church, and a leading man in all local affairs."

The religious temper of his mind is fully indicated by the following letter to his brother, written in Dutch, with faultless chirography.

Owasco, June 17.

Very Dear Brother:

I let you know on this occasion that we are still enjoying

good health. So I wish you the same. I was glad to hear from you that you were again restored, in part, through the goodness of the Lord.

I would desire very much to see you once. I have desired to see you now more for a time than ever before. I thought if the Lord will, and we live, we may possibly come next fall, but it is but a perhaps.

We have had a letter from Conewago recently, that they were still well. Further, I let you know with gladness with regard to the state of the church. It looks still, thus far, very well. The new converts are yet very zealous. Oh, what are we, or what is our Father's house, that the Lord has thought of us. I wish not to glory but in the Lord. We had celebration of the Lord's Supper of late, and there were ninety persons who participated. Oh, that the Lord might grant us to continue unto the end, to make us walk in the fear of God, and also I wish myself for you the blessing of the Lord.

The greeting to you all of

ROELIF BRINKERHOFF,

Thus he lived and thus he died, an earnest Christian, a kind husband and father, a good citizen, and a true man in all the relations of life.

CHILDREN.

6–28.—Martyntie: born August 20, 1772; died May, 1843.

6–29.—David R.: baptized March 17, 1776; died September 15, 1822.

6–30.—James: baptized June 14, 1778; died unmarried.

6–31.—Margreta: baptized June 4, 1780; died 1867.

6–32.—Annatie; baptized November 8, 1782.

6–33.—Joris R.: born February 19, 1785; died November 7, 1849.

6–34.—Hendrick R.: born September 23, 1787; died April 30, 1844.

6–35.—Maria: baptized June, 1770; died unmarried.

V–XVIII.—Hendrick Brinkerhoff, third son of Joris, was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, July 4, 1751. He went with his father to Adams County, Pennsylvania, and lived there until his death. He was a soldier in the Revolution during the entire war, and died soon after its close from diseases contracted in the army. He was named in his father's will as

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one of the executors, but this evidently meant Henry, the eldest son of James, who actually served in that capacity.

Hendrick died unmarried.

V–XIX.—Guylbert (Gilbert), fourth son of Joris, was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, February 22, 1753.

He married Elizabeth Ackerman, and settled upon a farm of two hundred acres in Adams County, Pa., adjoining that of his brother James, with the stream known as White Run, the boundary line between them. He lived and died upon this farm, and his descendants are still numerous in Adams County. He had nine children, viz.: George (who died unmarried), Cornelius, Magdalena, Margaret, Martina, Hannah, Charity, Maria, and Elizabeth.

The only male descendants of Gilbert now living are two grandchildren, viz., Isaac H., who resides at Hunterstown, Pa., and Cornelius, who resides in Marshall County, Iowa.

Of the daughters of Gilbert, Hannah and Charity died unmarried. Magdalena married George Berlow; Margaret married Peter Berlow; Martina married John Bodent; Maria married John Berlow, and Elizabeth married Peter Monfort. A large number of their descendants still reside in Adams County.

John G. Brinkerhoff, of Hunterstown, Pa., says of him: "My father always spoke highly of his uncle Gilbert, and in my younger days I heard several of his old neighbors speak respectfully of him; and I have observed from his papers in my possession that he did considerable business by powers of attorney, and as executor and administrator, and he must have had the confidence and esteem of his relatives and neighbors."

V–XX.—Jacob Brinkerhoff, fifth son of Joris, was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, February 25, 1756. He removed with his father to Pennsylvania, but returned to Bergen County and married Annatie (Hannah) Demarest on February 25, 1779. His wife was a sister of Isabel, his brother Roelif's wife.

He returned to Pennsylvania and settled upon a farm of two hundred and seventy acres, near his brother's, and remained there until he emigrated to Cayuga County, New York, in 1793, where he located on the south side of Brinker-

hoff's Point, on the Owasco Lake, adjoining his brother Roelif.

He was a leading man in the community, a magistrate of the county, an officer in the church, and an active man in all the public affairs of his county. When a young man he was a soldier, under Washington, in the Revolutionary War, and held a captain's commission during the latter part of his service.

He had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters:

6–37.—George B.: born December 27, 1779; died March 4, 1851.

6–38.—Margaret: born March 24, 1781; died July 13, 1813.

6–39.—David: born May 25, 1784: died May 29, 1808.

6–40.—Henry I.: born January 5, 1786; died October 5, 1847.

6–41.—Martha: born November 11, 1787; died August 24, 1827.

6–42.—Isabel: born February 25, 1790; died September 15, 1828.

6–43.—James: born June 21, 1792; died August 31, 1857.

6–44.—Jacob: born August 17, 1795; died August 25, 1823.

6–45.—Peter: born December 17, 1797; died August 7, 1869.

6–46.—Maria: born June 17, 1800; died February 14, 1831.

6–47.—John: born February 17, 1803.

V–XXI.—John Brinkerhoff, the sixth son of Joris, was born in Bergen County, New Jersey, and when eleven years old came with his father to Adams County, Pa. He married Sarah Van Arsdel January 25, 1785, and settled upon his father's farm, and remained there until his death, May 13, 1838.

His grandson, John G. Brinkerhoff, of Hunterstown, Pa., writes of him as follows: "He was a justice of the peace for many years (as early as 1807), and was such at the time of his death, and by papers in my possession I find he settled up several estates. He was a prominent citizen, and possessed a good share of influence, and had the respect and confidence of the entire community.

"He was a member and elder of the Low Dutch Church, and after the abandonment of that organization he connected him-

self with the Presbyterian Church of Great Conewago, at Hunterstown, and was a ruling elder in it until he died.

"He lived and died on the same tract upon which his father lived and died. He was buried in the Low Dutch graveyard, where his wife and father were buried."

All reports unite in pronouncing him a wise and good man, and in every respect worthy of his name and lineage, and of honorable remembrance by his numerous decendants.

He had eight children, five sons and three daughters:

6–48.—George J: born October 26, 1785: died July 28, 1822.

6–49.—Garret: born May 11, 1787; died September 19, 1862.

6–50.—Henry: born August 3, 1790; died August 15, 1865.

6–51.—Martina: born March 7, 1793; died April 6, 1849; died unmarried.

6–52.—Isaac: born June 20, 1796; died December 24, 1863.

6–53.—James: born October 11, 1799; died January 12, 1838.

6–54.—Lucretia: born February 12, 1804.

6–55.—Jane: born November 11, 1806; died April 11, 1882.

V–XXII.—Rev. George G. Brinkerhoff, the youngest son of Joris, was born in Closter, Bergen County, New Jersey, in 1761, and at the age of ten years removed with his father to Adams County, Pennsylvania.

After the Revolutionary War he returned to Bergen County to study for the ministry, and remained there until he was authorized to preach.

He must have been one of the first admitted to the ministry of the Reformed Dutch Church in America without credentials from beyond the sea. He was prepared for his calling, in part, at Hampton Plains, N. J., by Rev. Hermanus Meyer, a German graduate of Groeningen University, and in part at Hackensack, N. J., by Rev. Solomon Froeligh and Rev. Theo. Romeyn.

His first work was in the Home Missionary field in the northern counties of New York State.

In 1789 he accepted a call to the Reformed Dutch Church at Conewago, Adams County, Pa., and entered upon his work there in November of that year.

Four years later he returned to New Jersey and accepted the pastorate of two churches, Kakeat (now New Hempstead), and Rompo. To these he ministered from 1793 to 1806.

In 1808 he became the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church on the Owasco Lake, in Cayuga County, N. Y., where he remained until his death.

In Corwins Manuel of the Reformed Dutch Church, it is said of him that "he was a Godly man, and a faithful Christion minister, mild and gentle in temper; he was firm and resolute in his opinions and purposes. He experienced a change of heart so early in life that he could not remember the time; and his spiritual exercises, as revealed in his religious conversation, were deep and earnest, while his daily conduct was marked by simplicity and Godly sincerity. His death was remarkably calm, and even triumphant. His last words were: 'Now I have done with this world, why tarry thy chariot wheels so long, O Lord?'"

He was married, September 19, 1789, to Maria Van Harling.

CHILDREN.

6-56.—George H.: born June 20, 1791; died July 3, 1867.

6-57.—Johannus M.: born February 23, 1793; died May, 1793.

6-58.—Sarah S.: born April 6, 1794; died November 23, 1849; unmarried.

6-59.—Martina: born February 1, 1796; died October 26, 1827.

6-60.—Johannus M.: born June 30, 1798; died September 20, 1827; unmarried.

6-61.—Peter V.: born February 4, 1800; died March 10, 1820; unmarried.

6-62.—Annatie: born April 4, 1803; died June 7, 1851; unmarried.

6-63.—Maria: born August 18,1805; died April 28, 1860; unmarried.

VI-XXIII.—Henry Brinkerhoff, son of James, was the only member of the family who remained in Pennsylvania after his father settled in New York. He married Elanor Houghtalin, and settled upon a farm in Adams County, and remained there until 1838, when he followed his sons to Ohio, and remained there until his death. He was born in Bergen

County, New Jersey, October 17, 1768, and died in Seneca County, Ohio, March 12, 1843. His wife was born in New Jersey, August 9, 1770, and died in Seneca County, Ohio, September 14, 1850. They were married April 28, 1789.

His grandson, Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff, who remembers him well, says of him: "He was a man about five feet ten inches high, and weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds; erect, with sandy brown hair, rosy complexion, a good conversationalist, was a safe counselor, and a Christian gentleman, who was loved by all who knew him."

He was an active member of the Congregational Church, a magistrate for many years, and an active and useful man in all the relations of life.

He had eight children, viz.: Catharine, James, Hezekiah, Margaret, Hannah, Eliza, Julia Ann, and William H.; of these (1) Catharine married William Durborow, and left two children; (2) James, who married Eliza Casatt, moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where he died in 1835, leaving three children; (3) Hezekiah, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1792, married Jane Kerr in 1816, and moved to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1834, where he died October 1, 1847, leaving four sons, one of whom, Dr. Alexander W. (whose grandchildren are of the tenth generation), who, with his two sons (Milford H. and Dr. W. C.), resides at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and who has a national reputation as a physician and inventor; Dr. Alex. W. Brinkerhoff died March 13, 1887; and another, John H., who resides at Waupun, Wis., a printer, and who has been postmaster of the village since the election of President Lincoln, and has one son and two daughters; (4) Margaret, who died unmarried; (5) Hannah, who married Samuel Durborow, and died in 1832, leaving one child; (6) Eliza, married Alex. McIlvaine, and died in Seneca County without issue; (7) Julia Ann, married Anderson Ewing; (8) William H., the youngest son of Henry, was a clergyman of the Congregational Church, and of high standing in his denomination, and died at Weymouth, Medina County, Ohio, December 11, 1871, after an active and useful ministerial career of over forty years.

One of the sons of the Rev. William H. is Captain Henry R. Brinkerhoff, of the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. Army (now on duty at Fort Randall, Dakota,) who was a colonel of

volunteers during the war, and who in every respect is an accomplished officer and gentleman. He is the author of a military book for the use of officers of infantry, entitled, "In the Camp and on the March," which is largely used in the army. He is also the author of a recent work of fiction (published by J. H. Soule & Co., of Washington, D. C.), entitled, "Nah-nee-ta, a tale of the Navajos," in which he has embodied his many years of experience among the Indian tribes. The other son of Rev. William H. is William Britton, who is engaged in farming and coal mining near Clinton, Missouri. He was a soldier in the army as a volunteer in the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and then as a second lieutenant in the Fifty-second U. S. Colored Infantry. He is married, and has three children.

VI–XXIV.—Luke Brinkerhoff, second son of James, married and settled upon a farm in the town of Wolcott, Wayne County, N. Y., where he died many years ago, leaving a family of six children.

VI–XXV.—Jacob V. Brinkerhoff married and settled in Livingston County, N. Y., and left several children. One of his sons, Hezekiah H. Brinkerhoff, recently deceased, resides in Ypsilanti, Michigan, in the real estate and insurance business. He has sons and daughters.

VI–XXVI.—George married and remained in Cayuga County. He had six children, and a number of his descendants still reside in that county.

VI–XXVII.—Albert married and remained in Cayuga County. He had eight children, two of whom are still living, viz.; Luke, who resides in Clinton County, Michigan, and has a family; Aaron, who for many years was a prominent merchant in New York City, and who now resides in Brooklyn, and for some years has been Comptroller of that city. He has a family of sons and daughters.

VI–XXVIII.—James married and settled upon his father's homestead, upon which his son James now resides.

VI–XXVIII.—Martyntie (Martina) Brinkerhoff, the eldest daughter of Roelif, was born in Bergen County, N. J., August 20, 1772, and was baptized at the Dutch Church in Schralenburg, September 13, 1772. She went with her father to Adams

County, Pa., and thence in 1793 to Cayuga County, N. Y. At that time the lands now constituting the site of the City of Auburn was owned by Col. John S. Hardenbergh, who had been a government surveyor, and from his knowledge of the country had selected these lands on the water power upon the stream running through them, and which is now used so largely for manufacturing purposes. His house was the only one in that region when the Conewago Colony arrived, and there the first church was organized. Colonel Hardenbergh very soon became acquainted with the families of the colony, and, on the nineteenth of January, 1796, married Martina Brinkerhoff.

They resided all their lives in Auburn, and as the hamlet grew into a city, Colonel Hardenbergh's lands became very valuable, and his family became wealthy.

Martina survived her husband many years, and died May, 1843.

Their son, John H. Hardenbergh, with his mother, inherited the property, and resided at Auburn until his death, June 11, 1862. He left daughters only, one of whom (Maria) married Rev. Milton Waldo, and resides at Amherst, Mass. Another (Catharine) married Rev. Herrick Johnson, and resides at Chicago, Ill.

VI–XXIX.—David Brinkerhoff, eldest son of Roelif, married and settled upon a farm upon the Owasco Lake, but upon the death of his brother-in-law, Col. Hardenbergh, he became his executor, and removed to Auburn, where he resided until his death.

He was one of the leading men in Auburn, and held many responsible positions in church and state. He was a paymaster in the army during the war of 1812, and a member of the constitutional convention of the State of New York.

He married Catharine Van Middlesworth December 12, 1804. They had three children, Sarah B., Roeliff, and Isabel. Roeliff died in infancy. Isabel died unmarried. Sarah B. married Henry Ivison, who for many years was the head of the great publishing house of Ivison, Phinney & Co., now Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of which his son David is the head.

VI–XXXI.—Margareta Brinkerhoff married Richard Parsell, of Owasco, and resided all her life upon a farm about a

mile southeast of the old homestead of her father, and died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. She was a most excellent Christian woman, and was beloved by all who knew her. She left several children, and many grandchildren. One of her daughters married Rev. E. Hammond, who resides with her family at Closter, Bergen Co., N. J.

VI–XXXII.—Annatie (Hannah) Brinkerhoff married Dr. Josiah Bevier, who was one of the most eminent physicians of his day. She left three sons, one of whom, Dr. Roelif Bevier, died recently at Plymouth, Ohio, and was the leading physician there.

VI–XXXIII.—George R. Brinkerhoff, youngest son of Roeliff, was born in Adams County, Pa., February 19, 1785, and came to Owasco, N. Y. with his parents. He received a good academic education. He learned surveying and practiced it largely. In the war of 1812 he was a quartermaster in the army, and for a time was stationed at Fort George.

In 1814, at the close of the war, he married Jacomyntie Bevier, who was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1794, and commenced farming on lot eleven in the town of Sempronius, now Niles. He removed thence, after about seven years, to the town of Owasco, to the farm now owned by his son David, situated on lot eighty-four, on the lake road, where he continued to reside till his death, which occurred on the street in the city of Auburn, from heart disease, November 7, 1849. His wife died July 4, 1830.

George R. Brinkerhoff was a prominent man in his town. He was a Democrat in politics, and was honored by his party with many offices of trust and responsibility, among them that of Supervisor several terms, Justice of the Peace a long time, and Assessor. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Owasco, in which, for a long time, he held the office of elder.

His nephew, the Hon. John I. Brinkerhoff, who knew him all his active life, says of him: "George R. Brinkerhoff I always regarded as one of our best men, a kind and obliging neighbor, and faithful friend. He was unassuming in his habits, a leading member and elder of his church, and always consulted in matters pertaining to it; and his counsel and advice was often sought upon other matters by his neighbors."

He had eight children, five of whom survived him, and four are yet living.

7–71.—David: born September 19, 1815.

7–72.—Elizabeth: born April 17, 1817.

7–73.—James: born February 19, 1818; died September 23, 1827.

7–74.—Maria: born August 24, 1830; died May 11, 1827.

7–75.—Hannah: born January 21, 1822.

7–76.—A son: born July 3, 1825; died August 4, 1825.

7–77.—Samuel Bevier: born September 4, 1823; died March 26, 1880.

7–78.—Roeliff: born June 28, 1828.

VI–XXXIV.—Henry Roelifsen Brinkerhoff, at the age of six years, came with his father from Adams County, Pennsylvania, to the wilderness of Cayuga County, New York, and grew up on his father's farm on the east shore of the Owasco Lake. Without the advantages of schools, he acquired a good education for the time, and was a man of general intelligence and sterling integrity. He was a man of fine presence and of popular manners, and possessed all the qualities essential for leadership among men.

In the war of 1812, at the age of twenty-five years, he was elected captain of a company, and was attached to the Van Rensaeler expedition into Canada, and subsequently served under Generals Brown, Ripley and Scott. He participated in several engagements, and was taken prisoner at Queenstown. He was taken sick, and was then paroled, and returned home, but never fully recovered from the hardships incident to his soldier life.

In 1814 he married Sarah Swartwout, of Deer Park, Orange County, New York, and settled down upon his father's farm, which he afterwards inherited, and remained there until his removal to Ohio in 1838.

He was one of the foremost men in his county, and a leader in all public affairs. He was elected to the House of Representatives in the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1828, and served two terms with credit to himself and his constituents.

Socially, he was a justice of the peace for many years, an officer in the church, and especially active in military matters.

In 1824 he was the senior Major-General in the militia of the State, and commanded the military escort which accompanied General Lafayette in his progress through the State.

He was an intimate friend of Martin Van Buren, Governors Clinton and Troop, and they often visited him at his home in Owasco. In fact, all of the leaders of the Democratic party knew him well, and valued his counsels highly.

At the death of Governor De Witt Clinton he was one of the pall-bearers.

In 1837, his house having been destroyed by fire, he sold his farm, and in the following year removed to Huron County, Ohio, and settled upon a farm in New Haven Township, adjoining the village of Plymouth, where he resided until his death.

In 1843, although living in a strong Whig district, he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, by an overwhelming majority. He, however, did not live to take his seat, but was taken sick just as he was preparing to go to Washington, and died April 30, 1844, respected and lamented by all.

CHILDREN.

7–79.—Peter S.: born March 25, 1817.

7–80.—Maria: born March 25, 1818.

7–81.—Jane: born February 26, 1819.

7–82.—Cornelia: born October 17, 1820; died June 23, 1880.

7–83.—David H.: born December 5, 1822.

7–84.—Abraham C.: born July 11, 1825; died August 5, 1870.

7–85.—Roelif: born April 18, 1827; died August 11, 1846.

7–86.—Martha: born April 23, 1829; died July 8, 1843.

7–87.—Sarah: born October 3, 1835.

7–88.—Isabella: born April 5, 1837; died February 8, 1860.

7–89.—Simion S.: born April 15, 1838; died October 6, 1883.

VI–XXXVII.—George B. Brinkerhoff, born December 27, 1779, in Adams County, Pa., removed with his father, Jacob, to Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1793. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and also a leading member and elder in the church. He married Jane Cartright, and had six children, viz., Ann, born December 23, 1801; Levi, born September 17, 1803; Hannah, born March 16, 1809; David, born September 13, 1812; Maria, born September 23, 1815; and Moses, born July 14, 1824. Of these, Ann, Maria, and Moses are still living. Ann resides at Fair Haven, Cayuga County, N. Y.,

eighty-six years old, and has children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

Levi married Ardilla Skeel, and left children, one of whom, Henry Sandford, is in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C., a position he has held for twenty years, and has three sons.

Moses resides at Fargo, Dak., and is one of the oldest and most famous railroad conductors in the United States, having occupied that position for thirty-two years, first on the Hudson River Railroad, then upon the Panama Railroad, when first opened in 1855, and subsequently upon various Western roads, upon all of which he secured special recognition for distinguished service.

He married Josephine A. Rabbeson November 21, 1859, and has two children, one of whom, George H. T., is a civil engineer, and the other, Charles B., a railroad conductor.

VI–XXXVIII. — Margaret Brinkerhoff married George Post; their children were William, Hannah, David, Tunis, and Jane.

VI–XL.—Henry I. Brinkerhoff was born in Adams County, Pa., January 5, 1786, and removed with his father to Cayuga County, New York, in 1793. He married Rachel Bevier October 12, 1809, and resided many years in New York State. About fifty years ago he removed to a farm in Plymouth Township, Ohio, where he died October 5, 1847. He had seven children, viz.:

7–64.—Jacob: born August 13, 1810; died July 30, 1880.

7–65.—Sarah: born October 13, 1813.

7–66.—Josiah: born December 6, 1815.

7–67.—Hannah: born June 1, 1818; died February 26, 1875.

7–68.—Margaret: born December 15, 1820; died September 15, 1855.

7–69.—James: born May 23, 1823.

7–70.—Lewis: born June 13, 1826; died July 13, 1832.

VI–XLI.—Martha Brinkerhoff married Peter Selover. Their children were Maria, Abram, Hannah, and David.

VI–XLII.—Isabel Brinkerhoff married John Decker. Their children were Isaac and Brinkerhoff.

VI–XLIII.—James Brinkerhoff married Rachel Bevier.

Their children were Horatio, Martha, Helen, Abram, Jacob O., and Annatie. Horatio is a successful farmer at Eureka, Kansas. Abram for many years has been a railroad man, and is Superintendent of the city freight department of the Chicago & N. W. R. R., and resides at Chicago, Ill.

Jacob O. for twenty years past has been connected with the Union Pacific R. R., and is General Superintendent of the Kansas Division, with over one thousand miles of the road under his control. He resides at Kansas City, Mo.

VI–XLIV.—Jacob Brinkerhoff married Harriet Johnson. They had one child, Clarissa.

VI–XLV.—Peter Brinkerhoff married Anna Vanetten, Their children were Mary Ann, Isabel, Hannah, Levi, George, Henry, and Clarissa. Of the sons, George is the only one living. He enlisted as a private in a New York regiment in the War of the Rebellion, and was mustered out as a captain, and is now a prominent farmer at Red Creek, N. Y.

VI–XLVII.—John I. Brinkerhoff is the last of the grandsons of Joris, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, and resides on the old homestead of his father, six miles south of the City of Auburn, on the south side of Brinkerhoff's Point, upon the Owasco Lake, where he was born February 17, 1803. He is still hale and hearty, and retains all his faculties almost as fully as a man of sixty. Two years ago he attended the reunion of the Pennsylvania Brinkerhoff's, at the old homestead in Adams County, and was chairman of the meeting; deceased, June 16, 1886.

From his early manhood to the present, he has been a leading man in the religious and civil affairs of his county. He has served many times as Supervisor of his town, and has served two terms in the Legislature of New York.

No one in his community is more greatly respected, and no one would be more greatly missed.

March 6, 1830, he married Mary Ann Shepard, and has had seven children, five of whom are still living, viz.:

7–91.—Maria: born February 20, 1831.
7–92.—Truman: born September 10, 1832.
7–93.—Jacob: born August 16, 1834.
7–94.—John I.: born July 11, 1838.

7–95.—Josiah : born May 21, 1840.
7–96.—Alfred : born July 28, 1848.
7–97.—Warren : born April 1, 1853.

VI–XLVIII.—George J. Brinkerhoff, the eldest son of John, married Ida Cassatt. They had five sons, viz.: David C., John, Henry J., Jacob, and Isaac ; of these, (1) David, who is a merchant at Gettysburg, married Catharine Stigers, and has two children, a son and a daughter: (2) John, the second son, married Sarah Ann Walter, and has seven sons living, viz. : George M., who graduated at the Gettysburg College, and is now a leading lawyer and manufacturer at Springfield, Ill.; David C., who resides at Springfield, Ill.; James W., who is a farmer at Ottawa, Kansas; Jacob F., who is an insurance and real estate agent, at Springfield, Ill.; John Jones, who is chief clerk in office of Auditor of State and Commissioner of Insurance, at Springfield, Ill.; Henry M., who is a merchant in Wyoming Ter.; and Joseph G., who is a farmer at Stephen, Minn. The most of them are married and have sons and daughters; (3) Henry J., the third son, is a farmer and merchant, and resides at Gettysburg, Pa., and has three children, Mary Jane, Henry J. Jr., and David C.; (4) Jacob married Margaret McClellon, and left one child, a son, Frank C., who resides at Gettysburg; (5) Isaac, who died in childhood.

VI–XLIX.—Garret Brinkerhoff, second son of John, was a farmer, and resided upon a part of the old homestead of his grandfather, and was a good man and a good citizen in all the relations of life. At the breaking out of the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant of militia, and at the call of his country volunteered and went to the defense of the city of Baltimore, and after the retreat of the British was honorably discharged.

By the records of the county, it appears that he was elected by the voters of Adams County Director of the Poor for three terms of three years each. He also served in various township offices. He was a man of excellent judgment, and his advice and counsel were often sought.

He was twice married, first to Magdalena Berlow, and then to Margaret Cassett. He had five children, all daughters except the youngest, John Garrett, who resides at Hunterstown, Pa., and to whom we are indebted for nearly all the information we have in regard to the genealogy of the Adams

County Brinkerhoffs. He has the papers of his great grandfather, Joris, and various heirlooms, and is an encyclopædia of information in regard to the early fathers. He has four children, and all reside with him at Hunterstown. The whole family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Hunterstown, of which John G. has been a trustee and ruling elder for nearly thirty years. He is also Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has also, by appointment by the Governor and by election by the people, been Deputy Surveyer and County Surveyer since 1848, and which office he still retains. He has also been Justice of the Peace for several years, and has held various other local offices. He says he has never been sued at law, and has never sued anybody for a debt due himself.

VI–L.—Henry Brinkerhoff, third son of John, married Phebe Monfort, and had three children: Sarah, John M., and Hannah. Sarah married Jefferson Baldwin; John M. married Margaret Chriswell, and has three children.

VI–LII.—Isaac Brinkerhoff lived and died on the old homestead. He married Rachel McCreary, and had five children, all daughters; one of them (Mrs. John W. Staley) lives with her husband and family upon the old homestead, which they own. Three others of the daughters are married, and have large families.

VI–LIII.—James Brinkerhoff, youngest son of John, married Susan Range and had five children, viz.: Mary M., Isaac F., Margaret R., Jehiel J., and Lucy Ann; of these, Isaac F. married Margaret R. Maritz, and has had nine children, of whom five are living, and the oldest, J. Frank, has been an active business man at Gettysburg, and is now occupying a responsible position in the United States Mint at Philadelphia. To him we are very largely indebted for the success of the Brinkerhoff reunion on the old homestead of Joris. He married A. Laura Miller, and has two sons and a daughter.

The other son of James, Jehiel J., married Sophia Saltzgaber, and left two children, Clara F. and Henry J., the latter of whom is a merchant in Cumberland, Pa.

VI–LIV.—Lucretia Brinkerhoff married David Schriver, and resides in Hunterstown, Pa., and is the only granddaughter of Joris now living.

VI–LV.—Jane Brinkerhoff married Archibald Love, and one of her sons, the Rev. John W. Love, a prominent minister of the Reformed Church, who for fifteen years past has been pastor of a church of that denomination, resides at Greensburg, Pa. He is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., and of the theological seminary of the Reformed Church. Before going to Greensburg he was pastor for eight years of the Reformed Church in Alexandria, Pa. He has done his full share of general church work, being for nine years past a member of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Church; also President of Trustees of Literary Institutions of the Pittsburg Synod; a member of the Board of Beneficiary Education; a member of the Board of Home Missions of the General Synod; Treasurer of Westmoreland Classis; and annually serving on numerous committees of the Classis and Synod to which he belongs. He has also repeatedly been President of his Classis and Synod. He married Sophora Catharine Howard, and they have four children living, all daughters.

VI–LVI.—George H. Brinkerhoff, oldest son of Rev. George, was born at Conewago, Pa., and, at the age of two years, removed with his father to West New Hampstead, Orange County, N. Y., in 1798, and remained there until 1808, when he came with his father to Sempronius (now Niles), Cayuga County, N. Y.

He married Susan Selover, May 9, 1817, and settled upon a farm in the town of Niles, where he resided until his death, and where his widow still resides.

He was Justice of the Peace for forty years, and was an active member and officer of the Dutch Reformed Church at Owasco.

In 1832 he was elected to the General Assembly of the State of New York, and was re-elected and served four years.

He had eight children, viz.: Susan S., Peter S. (who resides at Elk Rapids, Mich.), Sarah S., John M. (who resides at Moravia, N. Y.), Abram (deceased), George G. (a farmer, and resides in Niles), and Mary.

VI–LIX.—Martina Brinkerhoff married Abram Selover. Her husband was a farmer, and they lived in Niles until they died. They had six children, all dead but one.

VII–LXIV.—Jacob Brinkerhoff, eldest son of Henry I., was born in the town of Niles, Cayuga County, New York, August 31, 1810. His mother, nee Rachel Bevier, was of Huguenot descent, and came from Ulster County, New York. After a thorough English education, obtained at the public schools, and at the academy at Prattsburg, Steuben County, New York, he entered the law office of Howell & Brother, in Bath, Steuben County, in 1834. Here he regularly prosecuted his studies two years, and in the spring of 1836 removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where, in May, 1837, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. He soon acquired reputation as a lawyer of more than average ability, and in the course of a year or two was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Richland County, the duties of which he performed successfully for four years. At the expiration of his office, in the fall of 1843, he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. While serving as a member of this body he became affiliated with the Free Soil Party, and drew up the famous resolution introduced by David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and since known as the Wilmot Proviso, the original draft of which is now on file in the library of Congress in his handwriting. Several copies of this resolution were made and distributed among the Free Soil members of Congress, with the understanding that whoever among them should catch the Speaker's eye and get the floor, should introduce it; Wilmot was the fortunate man, and thereby his name was attached to the resolution, and it has gone into history as the "Wilmot Proviso," instead of the Brinkerhoff Proviso, as it should have been. At the close of his Congressional career he resumed the practice of the law at Mansfield, in which he successfully labored until he was elevated to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, his first term commencing January 9, 1856. In this highly honorable position he was retained for three successive terms, covering a period of fifteen years, and it is but justice to mention that a fourth term was offered him, but he declined a renomination. The Ohio State Reports contain many of his opinions, delivered during his service upon the Supreme Bench, and they are everywhere very highly regarded by the profession. He ranks as one of the great lawyers of the State, and as a public orator he had but few equals. He was a just judge,

a good citizen, and an upright Christian gentleman. For many years he was a member of the Congregational Church of Mansfield, and died in its communion.

He was twice married, first to Caroline Campbell, of Lodi, Seneca County, New York, November 1839, and next to Marion Titus of Detroit, Mich., January 6, 1842. He had nine children, only three of whom are now living: George, who is a lawyer at Mansfield, Ohio; Roeliff, who is a merchant at Utica, Ohio; and Malvina. Both sons are married and have families.

He died July 19, 1880, and his wife, May 7, 1886.

VII–LXVI.—Josiah Brinkerhoff married Jane Brinkerhoff, daughter of Henry R. Brinkerhoff, and resides at Plymouth, Ohio, where he is the President of the First National Bank, and is a man of high character and ample means. He has no children.

VII–LXIX.—James Brinkerhoff is a lawyer, and resides at Auburn, Ind. He has one child, a daughter.

VII–LXXI.—David Brinkerhoff, the eldest son of George R., inherited the homestead upon which his son-in-law, Josiah Brinkerhoff, now resides, and he himself lives upon a new purchase adjoining the old place on the east. He has for many years been a leading man in civil and religious matters in his town, and has held many local offices. He has been twice married, and has nine children, four sons and five daughters, and all living.

VII-LXXII.—Elizabeth Brinkerhoff married Dirck Hoornbeek, and resides with her husband at Plymouth, Ohio. No issue.

VII-LXXV.—Hannah Brinkerhoff married William W. Drennan, and resides with her family at Plymouth, Ohio. They have three children living, one son and two daughters.

VII-LXXVII.—Samuel Bevier Brinkerhoff studied medicine with his cousin, Dr. Isaac Parsell, and graduated at the Medical College at Buffalo, N. Y. He practiced for a time at Jefferson, Ohio, and then at Mansfield. In 1852 he removed to California, and settled at Santa Barbara, where he resided until his death.

He was a man who stood very high in his profession, and

was a frequent contributor to medical journals, and was a leading thinker as well as practitioner.

January 10, 1877, he was united in marriage to Lucy A. Noyes, of Georgetown, Mass., and died March 26, 1880. His widow still resides at Santa Barbara.

The following extract from an obituary notice from the *Santa Barbara Daily Press* of March 30, 1880, indicates his standing among his fellow-citizens:

"Dr. Brinkerhoff was a native of New York, and was in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He had been a resident of Santa Barbara for over twenty-eight years, and was one of the earliest of those who carried here the American idea of civilization and prosperity. He was a man of great public spirit and energy, just the character needed in a young community. He was identified with almost every enterprise for the benefit and improvement of the county and city. Hardly a public work or institution can be pointed out of which he was not one of the promoters. Our community can little afford to part with such an one. In his private life he was one of God's own men. Those who have known him for a quarter of a century say that he never knowingly injured one of God's creatures; on the contrary, his life has been a ministry of good. We expect in a physician Christian traits of character, but Dr. Brinkerhoff was more than a physician, he was the good Samaritan, the nurse, the consoler of the needy. He was found at the bedside of the poor at all hours and all seasons, and in the performance of what he considered his duty, remuneration for services was never a feature; many poor creatures, whom the world of Santa Barbara never sees, will bitterly mourn his loss.

"Dr. Brinkerhoff came to Santa Barbara in 1852, and was one of the first physicians in this country. He saw the country Americanized, and as a man of large public spirit, and ambitious for the growth and prosperity of this home of his choice, he identified himself with every project for improvement that tended to promote the growth and advancement of this section. It was his ambition to see Santa Barbara linked by railways with San Francisco and the great overland roads of the continent. His heart was wholly in this work, and with his indomitable will he was determined to work until this end was accomplished. Had he lived, he had arranged to

leave for San Francisco on Monday next, and he had great hopes of arranging something definite in the direction of a railroad.

"The last rites were held Sunday over the remains of Dr. Brinkerhoff. The beautiful burial service of the Episcopal Church was read with great impressiveness by the Rev. Dr. Trew, after which the choir sang 'Nearer my God to Thee.' The large audience then filed out, and the remains were followed to the cemetery by the largest funeral procession Santa Barbara has ever seen. The line of carriages was fully half a mile long, and the procession contained nearly the whole population of the city."

VII–LXXVIII.—Roeliff Brinkerhoff was born in Owasco, Cayuga County, N. Y., June 28, 1828. His ancestors on his mother's side (the Bouviers), and on his grandmother's (the Demarests), were French Huguenots fleeing from religious persecution, who found safety and a home among the tolerant Dutchmen of the New Netherlands. In the history of "Ohio in the War," by Whitelaw Reid, it is stated that "Roeliff, the subject of this sketch, at the age of sixteen was a school teacher in his native town; at eighteen he was in charge of a school near Hendersonville, Tenn.; at nineteen, he was tutor in the family of Andrew Jackson, Jr., at the Hermitage, and remained there until 1850, when he came north and entered as a law student in the office of his kinsman, the Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, at Mansfield, Ohio; in 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice, and remained in the profession until the Rebellion. From June, 1855 to 1859, he was also one of the editors and proprietors of the *Mansfield Herald*, and was recognized as one of the foremost political writers in the State. In September, 1861, he entered the military service as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In November of the same year he was promoted by the President to the position of Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, and during the winter was on duty at Bardstown, Ky. After the capture of Nashville he was placed in charge of transportation, land and river, in that city. After the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he was ordered to the front, and placed in charge of the field transportation of the Army of Ohio. After the capture of Corinth, he went home on sick furlough, and was thence ordered to Maine as

Chief Quartermaster in that State; subsequently he was transferred to Pittsburg, Pa., in charge of transportation and army stores, and thence to Washington to relieve General Morris S. Miller as Post Quartermaster, and remained on that duty until June, 1865, when he was made a Colonel and Inspector of the Quartermasters' Department; he was then retained on duty at the war office with Secretary Stanton, until November, when he was ordered to Cincinnati as Chief Quartermaster of that department; in September he was breveted a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was also tendered a commission in the regular army, but declined. On the first of October, at his own request, he was mustered out of service, having completed five years of continuous service in the army. Gen. Brinkerhoff is the author of the book entitled "The Volunteer Quartermaster," which is still the standard guide for the officers and employees of the Quartermasters' Department."

After his retirement from the army he returned to the practice of his profession in Mansfield. In 1873, upon the organization of the Mansfield Savings Bank, he became its executive officer, which position he still retains. He has also been a member of the Board of State Charities for nine years past, and is an active member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, and Vice-President of the National Prison Association. He is also a frequent contributor to various journals and periodicals upon charitable and correctional subjects.

February 3, 1852, he married Mary Lake Bentley, daughter of Baldwin Bentley, and granddaughter of General Robert Bentley, by whom he has a family of four children, viz.: Robert B., who is Deputy Commissioner of Insurance for the State, and resides at the Capitol; Mary, who married Colonel William McCrory, and resides at Minneapolis, Minn.; Addie Horton, and Roeliff, who reside with their parents.

VII-LXXIX.—Peter S. Brinkerhoff, the oldest son of Henry, resides at Compton, California, about ten miles north of Los Angelos. He is a prosperous farmer, and has resided in California many years. He has been twice married, and has had thirteen children, a majority of whom are living, and the most of them are married, and all are living in Southern California.

VII–LXXX.—Maria Brinkerhoff married David H. Hardenbergh, resides in Wisconsin, and has several children.

VII–LXXXI.—Jane Brinkerhoff married Josiah Brinkerhoff, her second cousin, and resides at Plymouth, Ohio. No issue.

VII–LXXXII.—Cornelia Brinkerhoff married Caleb Bevier, and resided in Plymouth, Ohio, until her death. She left a family of sons and daughters.

VII–LXXXIII.—David H. Brinkerhoff, was born in the township of Owasco, Cayuga County, N. Y. During his early years, when old enough, he worked on his father's farm in summer and attended school in winter. In 1838 he removed with the family to Ohio. In 1839 he returned to New York, and attended school at Aurora and at Auburn. In 1843 he commenced the study of medicine, and subsequently attended and graduated at the Willoughby University, of Lake County, Ohio, and also at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He then commenced the practice of medicine, and continued in it until 1862, when he was appointed First Assistant Surgeon of the 103 Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During the first year of service he was with his regiment. During the second year he was chief medical officer of the Second Brigade, Third Divison, Twenty-third Army Corps. In 1864 he was appointed senior Surgeon, with rank of Major. After the capture of Atlanta he was appointed and served on the staff of Major-General Scofield, with the rank of Assistant Medical Director of the Twenty-third Army Corps.

He was mustered out of service at Raleigh, N. C., in June, 1865, with the highest testimonials of efficiency from the medical department of the army and from General Scofield.

After the war he entered the practice of medicine at Fremont, Ohio, where he has remained in a large and successful practice.

Dr. Brinkerhoff is an active member of various medical associations, and in 1882 was elected President of the N. W. Ohio Medical Association. He is also a worthy and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a liberal contributor to all church enterprises.

In 1846 he married Mary E. Brown, of Willoughby, Ohio.

They have six children, two sons and four daughters, and several grandchildren.

VII-LXXXIV.—Abraham C. Brinkerhoff married Eliza Swartwout, of Marshall, Michigan. He died August 5, 1870, leaving three children, two sons and a daughter.

VII-LXXXVII.—Sarah Brinkerhoff married Dr. George E. Smith, and they reside at Fremont, Ohio. Dr. Smith was a surgeon in the army, and is a leading physician in the city where he resides. They have four children.

VII-LXXXIX.—Simion S. Brinkerhoff served through the war as a volunteer in an Ohio regiment, and there studied law, and resided at Fort Scott, Kansas, and was a prominent lawyer, and prosecuting attorney of his county at the time of his death.

He married Mandana Gordon, and left five children, two sons and three daughters.

VII-XCI.—Maria Brinkerhoff, eldest child of John I., married William Concklin, and died May 20, 1876, leaving seven children, viz.: Clarence, Laura, Mary Ann, Ida, Ralph, William, and Edwin.

VII-XCII.—Truman Brinkerhoff, eldest son of John I., is a prominent physician in the city of Auburn, where he has resided since he entered the practice of medicine. He has three children, viz.: George H., Minnie, and Julia.

VII-XCIII.—Jacob, born August 16, 1834, who has been a prolific and successful inventor, and resides upon the homestead farm, although his business office is in the city of Auburn. He has five children, viz.: Fremont, Cora, Hattie, John I., Allice.

VII-XCIV.—John I., born July 16, 1838, who is a physician, but on account of ill health has not been in practice for a number of years. He resides upon a farm adjoining his father. He has three children, viz.: John I. Jr., Allice, and Archibald.

VII-XCV.—Josiah Brinkerhoff, born May 21, 1840, married Lillius Brinkerhoff, daughter of David Brinkerhoff, and resides upon the old homestead of his father-in law. They have three children, viz.: Alfred, Alanson, and Walter.

VII-XCVI.—Alfred, born July 28, 1848, died February 15, 1865, at the age of thirteen years.

VII-XCVII.—Warren Brinkerhoff, born April 1, 1853, is a prosperous hardware merchant in the city of Auburn. He is married, but has no children.

GENEALOGY OF THE FLUSHING BRANCH OF THE BRINCKERHOFF FAMILY.

BY T. VAN WYCK BRINKERHOFF.

THIS record is designed to cover only the earliest history of the family, extending through a period of four or five generations, or one hundred and fifty years. This is the most difficult part, and every effort has been used to make it correct. Any one who can trace his descent for one hundred years can have no difficulty in uniting his branch to this genealogy.

The Roman figures indicate the generation to which the individual belonged; the ordinary numbers, his parentage and line of descent.

I–I.—Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff, the common ancestor of all who bear the Brinckerhoff name in America, came from the Province of Drenthe to New Amsterdam (now New York) in 1638. For further particulars, see biographical sketch, previous pages.

He married Susannah Dubbels, and had four children, all of whom were born in Holland.

2–2. Dirck: killed by the Indians on Staten Island in 1643.

2–3. Hendrick: born 1630; died about 1710.

2–4. Abraham: born 1632; died about 1714.

2–5. Aeltie: who married, first, Mattys; second, Wm. Van Cowenhoven. She signed her name Aeltie Jorisen Brinckerhoff.

II–IV.—Abraham Jorisen Brinckerhoff married Aeltie, daughter of Jan Stryker, of Flatbush. For further particulars, see historical address, subsequent pages. He had nine children.

3–6. Joris: born March 1, 1664.

3–7. John: who settled in Flushing, and died in 1707.

3–8. Dirck: born March 16, 1677.

3–9. Garret: born 1681, and settled on a farm in Flushing

in 1711. His descendants not clearly traced, but believed to have settled at Oyster Bay.

3–10. Ida: who married John Monfort.

3–11. Susannah: married Martin R. Schenck.

3–12. Sarah: married successively Jacob Rapelje and Nicholas Berrien.

3–13. Margaret: married Theodorus Van Wyck.

3–14. Lametia ———: married Johannes Cornell.

III–VI.—Joris Brinckerhoff, eldest son of Abraham Joris Brinckerhoff, was born March 1, 1664, and was a member of the Flatlands Church. He succeeded to the paternal farm on Flushing Bay, and acquired several other farms, which, by deeds dated March 2, 1726, he distributed among his sons. Many of his descendants in after years went to Fishkill. He married Annetie, daughter of Teunis Gysbert Bogaert. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Rapelje. She was born June 9, 1625, and was the first white child born in the State of New York. In honor of this event the Dutch authorities presented to her a tract of land at the Wallabout. I have in my possession a deed which he gave to one of his sons, signed Joris Brinckerhof. He died at Flushing Bay, March 27, 1729.

His wife, Annetie, died June 11, 1750, nearly eighty-five years old. He had ten children.

4–15. Sarah: born December 18, 1691; married Rem Adriaense, from whom the Dutchess County Adriances are descended.

4–16. Susannah: born March 4, 1693.

4–17. Abraham: born December 10, 1694.

4–18. Teunis: born March 29, 1697.

4–19. Isaac: born April 26, 1699.

4–20. Aeltie: born April 13, 1704; married Cornelius Rapelje.

4–21. Joris: baptized May 29, 1705.

4–22. Neeltie: born July 22, 1706.

4–23. Hendrick: born January 2, 1709.

24. Antie: born October 4, 1712; married Abraham Rapelje.

III–VII.—John Brinckerhoff, son of Abraham Joris, married Catrina ———, and settled at Flushing; died 1707. He had one child.

4–25. John: born March 15, 1703; resided near Newtown Village, and died August 31, 1758. He married, first, Marritie Ryder, and had four children.

4–26. John: born July 15, 1728.

4–27. Stephen: born March 6, 1731.

4–28. Catharine: born February 6, 1734; married Abraham Lent.

4–29. Elizabeth: born July 23, 1741; married John A. Brinckerhoff;

By his second wife, Anna, daughter of Abraham Lent:

4–30. Mary: born November 15, 1742; married Baldwin ——.

This entire family are supposed to have removed to New Hackensack, Dutchess County.

III–VIII.—Derick Brinckerhoff was born at Flushing, March 16, 1667, and was the son of Abraham Joris. When grown to manhood he married Aeltie, daughter of John Cowenhoven, in 1700. He was an extensive farmer, of liberal means, and lived in the town of Flushing. For many years he was a civil magistrate, and an influential member of the Newtown Church. He had a large family of children, and at any early day purchased from Madam Brett two thousand acres of land lying in the very heart of the Fishkill Valley. This purchase was made July 9, 1718, consisting of two parcels, one of sixteen hundred acres and the other of four hundred acres.

Four of his sons, when grown to manhood, left their Flushing home and went to Fishkill. Three of them have left no male descendants now living there. His eldest son, Abraham's family, still remains to represent his name.

Six hundred acres of this first purchase, lying adjoining Brinckerhoff Station, still remains in possession of his descendants. His wife, Aeltie, was born in 1679, and died March 9, 1740, after which he again married. His children were all of them born from his first marriage. He died April 26, 1748. His children were:

4–31. Abraham: born about 1701.

4–32. John: born about 1703.

4–33. Joris: born 1705.

4–34. Isaac: born January 12, 1714.

4–35. Jacob: born January 12, 1715.
4–36. Diana: born ———; married Isaac Brinckerhoff.
4–37. Aeltie: born ———; married William Hoogland.
4–38. Susannah: born ———: married Cornelius Luyster.

IV–XVII.—Abraham Brinckerhoff, oldest son of Joris (6), born December 10, 1694, and died May 6, 1767, aged seventy-two ; his children were :

Abraham: married Elizabeth daughter of Abraham Brinckerhoff, but died without issue in 1780, aged fifty-three.

Ann: married Theodorus Polhemus.

Sarah: married Johannes Brinckerhoff.

Elizabeth: married John Rapelje.

Mary: married William Bloodgood.

IV–XVIII.—Teunis Brinckerhoff, second son of Joris (6), was an elder in the Newtown Church, and for many years a Civil Magistrate; married Elizabeth Rider, November 24, 1721, and occupied the Kneeland farm at Dutch Kills. The house in which he lived still stands, but in a dilapidated condition. Near the old barn, years ago, was found an earthen jar which contained gold and silver coin supposed to have been secreted there. His wife was born about 1700, and died October 24, 1745, in the forty-sixth year of her age. He died January 16, 1784, in his eighty-seventh year. His children were :

Elizabeth: born May 10, 1724; married John Fish.

George: born October 17, 1726, and married December 18, 1746, Catharine, daughter of Elbert Herring, who owned a farm in the central part of New York City, from Broadway to the East River.

He had three sons and one daughter, and in the later years of his life moved to Fishkill with his two sons, Teunis and George, about 1783. He owned several farms, and wrote in shorthand, using signs and figures. He died December 5, 1797; his wife July 11, 1807, aged seventy-nine. His children were :

Elizabeth: born October 6, 1747; married Simon Bloom.

Elbert: born January 4, 1751; married Antie Storm.

Tunis: born December 27, 1757; married Jane Bragaw.

George: born January 18, 1765; married Elizabeth Wiltsic.

His descendants still reside in Dutchess County and Brooklyn.

IV–XIX.—Isaac Brinckerhoff, third son of Joris (6), married his cousin Diana, daughter of Dirck Brinckerhoff. He occupied a farm conveyed to him by his father March 2, 1726, now or formerly owned by William Bragaw, near the Narrow Passage. He died June 4, 1745, aged forty-seven years. His widow died September 13, 1749. The papers used in the inventory of his estate are now in the old secretary of Joris Dirckson. His children were :

Anna: born May 6, 1733; married William Lawrence.

Aeltie: born June 18, 1735; married Cornelius Van Wyck.

Sarah: born May 11, 1738; married Thomas Carman.

George: born October 18, 1739. He succeeded to the paternal estate, and was thrice married.

IV–XXIII.—Hendrick Brinkerhoff, spelled his name Brink, was the fourth son of Joris (6), and brother of Teunis and Abraham and Isaac.

He succeeded to the Flushing Bay farm, and married Tametia, daughter of Daniel Rapalje. He was a prominent and influential man. He was an elder in the Newtown Church, and for many years a magistrate. His children were :

George: born 1732.

Daniel: born October 26, 1734.

Abraham.

Tunis.

Jacob: died unmarried.

Johannes.

Isaac.

Aeltie: married Richard Cooper.

Of these children :

George, eldest son of Hendrick (23), born in 1732, married in 1753, Ida Monfoot, and had issue :

Hendrick.

Lammetia: died unmarried.

Abraham.

Daniel, second son of Hendrick (23), born October 26, 1734, married April 3, 1726, Ann Monfoot, and died September 28, 1781. His widow October 8, 1793.

Their children were :

Hendrick: born June 19, 1757.

Abraham: born March 27, 1760; married Gertrude Onderdonk.

Jacobus: born June 5, 1762; died in infancy.

Sarah: born March 17, 1764; married William Laton.

Jacob: born August 27, 1766.

Lammetia: born December 5, 1768.

Daniel: born August 26, 1770.

Peter: born January 21, 1774.

Aletta: born October 8, 1779; married Jacob Rapelje.

Abraham, third son of Hendrick (23), married Sarah Onderdonk, and had children:

John.

Isaac.

Lammetia.

Cornelius: had no children.

Ann: married John Ludlum.

Tunis Brinkerhoff, fourth son of Hendrick (23), married Catharine, daughter of John Rapelje. His children were:

Hendrick.

John.

Elizabeth: buried at Fishkill Ridge.

Ann.

Aletta: buried at Fishkill Village.

Jacob.

James.

Johannes Brinckerhoff, fifth son of Hendrick (23), married Sarah, daughter of Abraham Brinckerhoff, and settled in New Hackensack, Dutchess County, and died November 23, 1764, in his twenty-eighth year. He left a son whose name was Hendrick, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Rem Hageman, and had issue:

Elbert A.

Sarah: married Abraham Sneideker.

Ida: married Isaac T. Reeves.

Eliza: married David Hendrickson, and

Aletta: who married Jason Bute.

Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, of New York City, is a descendant of Johannes.

Isaac Brinckerhoff, sixth son of Hendrick (23), born 1743, and married Annetie Bennet. He was an elder in the Dutch Church at Jamaica, and died December 6, 1815, aged seventy-

two. His wife died December 11, 1820, aged seventy-five. His children were :

Annetia: born February 7, 1772; married Jacob Brinckerhoff.

Aletta: born January 12, 1776; and died unmarried.

Hendrick: born September 15, 1780; who died September 22, 1828.

IV--XXXI.—Abraham Brinckerhoff, eldest son of Derick (8), and grandson of Abraham Joris, was born shortly after 1700. The family bible, containing all of the records, has been unfortunately burned, and the dates can only be reached imperfectly in other ways.

He was the first man of the name who came to Fishkill to occupy the lands which had been purchased by his father. They extended from a point near Fishkill Village, and were bounded by the creek on the south until a mile or more beyond Swartwoutville. He built his house on the rising ground at Brinckerhoffville, near a spring which flowed down through a small matted ravine, and emptied into the Fishkill. It was a beautiful location then, in the mass of tangled wilderness, and is beautiful to-day surrounded with fields and meadows and the culture which one hundred and fifty years have thrown around it. He married Femmetia Remsen, daughter of Jorise Remsen Vanderbeck. The Vanderbeck was afterwards disused. The country then was entirely new. His nearest neighbors were Peter Duboys, living upon the Sprout Creek, a mile and more north of Swartwoutville. Johannes Terboss, living at Fishkill Village, and Robert Hussey in the low stone house east of Glenham. He had seven children, and died in the prime of his life and previous to the death of his father. Provision was made in his father's will for his son Abraham's children, and his will was dated sixteenth of March, 1743.

His children were :

Derick, John A., Abraham, who died leaving no issue.

Elizabeth, married Abraham Brinckerhoff.

Aeltie : married Abm. Adrianne.

Diana : married Rudolphus Swartwout, and

Antie : who married Abm. Lent.

Derick, his eldest son, afterwards Colonel and prominent in civil life, (see biographical sketch above referred to) married August 27, 1747, Geertie Wyckoff, of Flatlands. Colonel

Derick had three children, Abraham, Jacob, and Phebe, who married Colonel Stockholm.

Abraham, eldest son of Colonel Derick, married Sarah Brett. His children were Gertrude, who married General John Van Wyck; Catherine, who married James Bailey; and Derick, who married twice.

Jacob, second son of Colonel Derick, born June, 1754, married October 23, 1774, Dientie Van Wyck. His children were: Aletta, Gertrude, Maria, Elizabeth, Derick, Hannah, Phebe, and Diana.

John A. Brinckerhoff, brother to Colonel Derick and son of Abraham, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Brinckerhoff, and died in the Revolution. His children were: Phebe, married James Humfrey; Abraham; Elizabeth, married Smith; George; Isaac, who died unmarried; and Derick. The latter left sons, John, Abraham, Isaac, George, and William.

IV–XXXII.—Colonel John Brinckerhoff, second son of Derick and brother of Abraham, was born on Long Island (for further particulars, see biographical sketch above referred to.) He married Jannetie, daughter of Johannes Van Voorhes, and had five children.

Aeltie, who married Dr. Theodorus Van Wyck and had nine children, and was baptized July 2, 1732.

Barbaretje, baptized November 10, 1733, and died May 4, 1752, in the nineteenth year of her age; Diena, baptized June 23, 1736; and died August 24, 1752, aged sixteen years; and Derick, baptized May 15, 1739; died April 16, 1764. . Johannes Brinckerhoff, eldest son of Colonel John, married Antie Martense, April 29, 1752, and died June 5, 1757. He had two sons: John, born December 8, 1752, died November 16, 1754; and Adriana M. Brinckerhoff, born September 12, 1754, married Adriana Van De Linda, October 5, 1773, and had nine children. His daughter, Hester Van De Linde Brinckerhoff, born January 30, 1782, married Peter Jackson May 16, 1802, and died March 20, 1883. She lived to a more advanced age than any other person in the entire Brinckerhoff family. There have been many of the name who have lived to be eighty five and ninety, and a few have lived to be ninety-three and ninety-five years old. When Mrs. Jackson died she was in her one hundred and second year.

IV–XXXIII.—Isaac Brinckerhoff, twin brother of Jacob and third son of Derick, was born at Flushing, Long Island, January 12, 1713. He came to Fishkill when a young man, and occupied some part of the original purchase, which had been made by his father in 1618. He married February 28, 1737, Sarah Rapelje, and had two children.

Derick, born May 21, 1739; and Aeltje, who married General Jacobus Swartwout. He has left no one of the name to represent him in the town of Fishkill, but his descendants resided in after years at Troy and Albany.

He died at Fishkill, April 22, 1770, and his wife died also in Fishkill in 1793.

Dirck Brinckerhoff, only son of Isaac Brinckerhoff, was born May 21, 1739. He married Rachel Van Ranst May 20 1761. She was born October 3, 1741.

He had eight children:

Isaac: born in New York, March 14, 1762; and died at Troy December 29, 1822. He married June 10, 1786, Sophie Quackenboss. This gentleman is deserving of particular notice on account of his interest in the Brinckerhoff name. He left valuable records of the early family, and had access to sources of information which have been found very reliable.

Sarah: born November 5, 1764; married Garret H. Van Wagener.

Gertrey: born March 9, 1768.

Cornelius: born March 5, 1770; married March 10, 1813, Mary Chapman.

Jacobus: born August 4, 1772.

John: born October 17, 1773; married September, 1796, Gertrey Schuyler.

Catherine: born February 21, 1776.

Polly: born August 1, 1779.

John Brinckerhoff, who married Gertrey Schuyler, left six sons and one daughter, viz., Richard, Abraham, Isaac, John, Martin, Cornelius, and Eve Maria.

In the genealogy of John Brinckerhoff there are small items entered which will afford satisfaction to many of his descendants.

"In the summer of 1776 we left New York with our mother and family, and went to the house of our grandmother at Fishkill on account of the approaching war. In the fall of

the same year my father, being driven out of New York by the British, joined our family at Fishkill. In the year 1780, November 17, our father, Dirck Brinckerhoff, died at Fishkill in the house of his mother. In the spring of 1781 our mother and family moved to the house of our dear aunt, Mary Godby, at the village of Fishkill. In the fall of 1783 our aunt, Mary Godby, and family, went to New York, after being out seven years and suffering all the troubles and trials of an exiled state for the good of our country."

IV–XXXIV.—Jacob Brinckerhoff, twin brother of Isaac, and son of Derick, 8, was born in Fishkill, January 12, 1713. He was an elder in the Dutch Church, and was one of the four brothers who settled in Fishkill. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Lent, and died on his farm in Fishkill, May 6, 1758, age forty-four years. His wife, Elizabeth, died February 3, 1771, aged fifty-eight years and nine months. He had eight children. Six of them died in early life. His third daughter, Anna Catrina, born December 10, 1744, married Johannes DeWitt; Derick, born in Fishkill, April 9, 1750, was an elder in the Dutch Church, and a soldier of the Revolution, and fought under General Washington. He married Catherine Van Vlack, of Fishkill, and afterwards located on Long Island at the Dutch Kills. He died about the year 1822. He had quite a large family who were born in Fishkill, but none of his descendants are remaining there at this date.

IV–XXXIII.—George Brinckerhoff, third son of Derick, 8, was born October 15, 1705, and grew up upon his father's farm in Flatbush, and must have possessed qualities which fitted him for commercial life. His early life and maturer manhood are seen now through the shading which one hundred and twenty years have thrown around him.

George Brinckerhoff was a thrifty, prosperous merchant, and had a store at Coenties Slip. He built the store with bricks which came from Holland, and were imported by himself. The distribution of his property shows that he had accumulated much wealth in business. He was influential in the Dutch Church. For nine years he was a member of the Common Council. His handwriting is simply beautiful, and looks like a copperplate engraving, and the handwriting of his son Abraham, written when he was a young man in his father's

store, resembles his father's so closely as hardly to be distinguished from it. He married, March 24, 1727, Elizabeth Byvanck, and had five children: Aeltje, who died in infancy; Derick married Catherine Van Wyck; Elizabeth married Peter Roosevelt; John and a second Aeltje both died in infancy.

Elizabeth Byvanck died ninth of March, 1740. He married again October 23, 1742, Maria Van Deusen, by whom he had six children: Lucretia and Maria, twins, born September 3, 1747; Abraham, born July 22, 1745; Lucretia, married Jacobus Lefferts, April 21, 1772; Maria died in infancy; Garret who also died in infancy.

Abraham Brinckerhoff, third child of Maria Van Deusen, married Dorothea Remsen, December 17, 1772, daughter of Peter Remsen of New York City. He had nine children: George, born November 26, 1773; Peter, born March 7, 1775, married Elizabeth Bleecker, of Albany; Catherine Maria, George and Edward; and Maria, born November 4, 1776, married John H. Remsen; Abraham, born June 11, 1778, married Mary Platt, daughter of Zepherna Platt of Plattsburg, March 16, 1799.

IV–XXI.—George Brinckerhoff, brother of Tunis and Hendrick, baptized May 29, 1705.

This seems indeed but a very small record. By examining and comparing it with other circumstances, he fills a requirement which cannot otherwise be satisfied. This is the copy of a record, and cannot well refer to any other person. Births to George and Elizabeth Brinckerhoff.

Mary, born October 2, 1732; John, May 16, 1733; Daniel October 16, 1736; Elizabeth, April 10, 1739; George, April 12, 1743; Garret, July 7, 1745; Cornelius, May 6, 1749.

This record is further continued, and so nearly harmonizes with the record of John G. Brinckerhoff, grandfather of Daniel Brinckerhoff, of Fishkill Landing, formerly an extensive nurseryman.

John G. Brinckerhoff, born May 13, 1733; his wife September 17, 1732. Their children: George, born December 5, 1755; Rachael, August 15, 1757; Henery, March 22, 1760; Daniel, May 15, 1762; John, March 11, 1769; Elizabeth, September, 1772; Garret, March 7, 1780. In the will of Daniel Brinckerhoff,

dated February 1, 1772, there is mention made of Daniel Brinckerhoff, son of his brother John, and his brothers George, and Garret, and Cornelius, and his sisters Catharine, Mary, and Elizabeth. These papers are all connected with George and Elizabeth Brinkerhoff, who represent the Fishkill Landing Brinckerhoffs. Many of this family are widely scattered, and this information may be of great service to them. I present these facts without being able to obtain other needed records. John Brinckerhoff, born March 11, 1769, had six sons and one daughter, possibly more: John, William, George Benjamin, Harry, Samuel, Ver Planck, and Evelin. Several of these sons have located at Booneville, New York. Cornelius Brinckerhoff, a son of Garret Brinckerhoff, lived at Rochester.

GENERAL FAMILY RECORD.

The following genealogical tables are the results of the investigation so far made by the "Joris Dircksen Society," referred to in the preface of General R. Brinkerhoff :

FAMILY OF JOHN H. BRINKERHOFF.

	NAMES.	BIRTHPLACE AND DATE.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH.
Grandfather	John Brinkerhoff	Eng. Neighborhood April 14, 1750	Second Marriage November 8, 1788	Eng. Neighborhood	Carpenter	Eng. Neighborhood October 19, 1823.
Grandmother's Maiden Name	Willimpe Hogland	January 9, 1766	" "	.....	.....	July 1, 1843.
Father	Henry Brinkerhoff	January 30, 1793	April 11, 1818	Eng. Neighborhood	Farmer	July 15, 1863.
Mother's Maiden Name	Mary Christie	July 21, 1789	" "	" " "	.....	Nov. 29, 1873.
Himself	John H. Brinkerhoff	September 10, 1819	March 25, 1840	.....	Farmer	.....
Wife's Maiden Name	Naomi Edsall	April 29, 1818	" "	Eng. Neighborhood	.....	July 4, 1875.
Children of parties for whom this record is made. 1st Child	Naomi Christina E. Brinkerhoff	February 14, 1842	January 13, 1869.	Granton, N. J.	.....	November 8, 1875.
2d Child	Henry Brinkerhoff	January 30, 1844	.....	Ridgefield, N. J.	Grocer	....
3d Child	Mary Ann Brinkerhoff	February 13, 1846	.....	.....	.....	October 27, 1846.
4th Child	John Edsall Brinkerhoff	November 21, 1847	.....	.....	.....	August 17, 1848.
5th Child	Mary Clarissa Brinkerhoff	November 15, 1849	Dec. 15, 1880	Ridgefield, N. J.	.....	January 24, 1884.
6th Child	Gertrude Brinkerhoff	October 31, 1852	.....	.....	.....	January 10, 1854.
7th Child	John Brinkerhoff	December 6, 1855	Nov. 29, 1882	.....	Grocer	.....
8th Child						
9th Child						

GENERATIONS.—1st, Joris Dircksen Brinkerhoff had 3 sons, Derick, Hendrick, Abram, and one daughter, A'tie.
2d, Hendrick Brinkerhoff had 3 sons, Cornelius, Derick and Jacobus.
3d, Cornelius Brinkerhoff had 2 sons, Hendrick, Hartman, and 3 daughters.
4th, Hartman Brinkerhoff, had 2 sons, John, Hendrick, and 3 daughters.
5th, John Brinkerhoff had 13 children; 4 sons by first wife and 3 by second wife.
6th, Henry J. Brinkerhoff had 3 sons and 1 daughter.
7th, John H. Brinkerhoff (myself).

ANNATJE BRINKERHOFF.

John H. Brinkerhoff, whose genealogy is above given, was also Brinkerhoff on his mother's side. His mother, Mary Christie, was the daughter of Annatje Brinkerhoff, who was the daughter of Jacob, who was the son of Jacobus, who was the son of Hendrick, who was the son of Joris Dircksen Brinkerhoff. So that Cornelius, the great grandfather of his father, and Jacobus, the great grandfather of his mother, were brothers. Annatje Brinkerhoff, his grandmother, was born at the old homestead of Hendrick Joris Brinkerhoff, at Old Hackensack (where the reunion was held), was married to John Christie, and died at the old homestead at Ridgefield, Bergen Co., New Jersey, now the residence of her said grandson John H. Brinkerhoff, in December, 1848, in the ninety-fourth year of her age, leaving a remarkable number of descendants.

A few years before her death the following notice referring to her appeared in the New York *Sun:*

ONE OF THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

Nine years ago there appeared in the *Sun* the following:

"There is now living in Washington Street, in this city, an old widow lady, aged eighty-four years, who has now living ten children, fifty-three grandchildren, and four great great grandchildren; dead: one child, seventeen grandchildren, fifteen great grandchildren, and fifteen great great grandchildren. Total living: one hundred and forty-one."

The same old widow is still alive, residing now in New Jersey, and is in her ninety-third year, which she has nearly completed. Her descendants now number as follows: Living, eight children, fifty grandchildren, one hundred and thirty great grandchildren, and fifteen great great grandchildren; dead: three children, twenty-one grandchildren, thirty-two great grandchildren, and four great great

grandchildren. Total living at the present time: two hundred and three, and sixty dead, making the extraordinary large number of two hundred and sixty-three descendants. She still retains her faculties in an unusual degree, can still remember distinctly of the times that tried men's souls, when her husband was torn from her arms, and like a felon marched to this city and incarcerated in the Old Sugar House for six weeks; when her dwelling was set on fire by the Tories, and when her cattle were driven away by another band of the same sort. Her husband was drafted and served in the New Jersey Militia two different times, and, although an effort has been made, yet she has never obtained a pension to which she is so justly entitled.

FAMILY OF JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

	NAMES.	BIRTHPLACE AND DATE.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH.
Grandfather	Derick Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. February 1, 1747	.....	Old Hackens'k, N.J.	Farmer	Old Hackens'k, N.J. November 5, 1833
Grandmother's Maiden Name	Osselchy Westervelt	October 1, 1749	.....	" "	.....	Old Hackens'k, N.J. September 26, 1833
Father	Sebe Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. April 16, 1768	December 17, 1791	N. Y. City	Carpenter	Hackensack, N. J. May 20, 1854
Mother's Maiden Name	Hannah Voorhis	Kinderhamack, N.J. October 5, 1771	" "	" "	.....	N. Y. City. July 25, 1847
Himself	Jacob Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. May 6, 1795	February 22, 1822	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Merchant	Brooklyn, N. Y. December 22, 1885
Wife's Maiden Name	Elizabeth Frederick	N. Y. City. October 2, 1789	" "	" "	.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. March 9, 1859
Children of parties for whom this record is made. 1st Child	Charles Edgar Laing Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. December 25, 1823	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Child	John Henry Fred'k Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. July 21, 1825	.....	.....	.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. June 14, 1857
3d Child	Richard Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. April 19, 1828	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following obituary notice is from a paper published in Bergen County, New Jersey, where Jacob Brinkerhoff was well known:

"Jacob Brinkerhoff, an old gentleman well known in this county, died on Monday at the house of his son, Richard Brinkerhoff, 248 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. He met his death by falling down a flight of stairs in his home, which caused concussion of the brain. He was born in Reade Street, New York City, in 1795, and was noted for his remarkable memory, his command of Scripture being such that he was called "The Traveling Bible." He was a follower of the Reformed Church, and took a deep interest in Sunday-schools, visiting them and making addresses although in his ninetieth year. A few weeks since he occupied the First M. E. Church here, and spoke very clearly on the advantages of Bible study, quoting whole chapters. Mr. Brinkerhoff was for many years a flour merchant in New York City, having a large store on Water Street. About thirty years ago he retired from business and went to Brooklyn to live. He leaves two sons."

FAMILY OF RICHARD BRINKERHOFF.

	NAMES.	BIRTHPLACE AND DATE.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH.
Grandfather	Sebe Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. April 16, 1768	December 17, 1791	N. Y. City	Carpenter	Hackensack, N. J. May 20, 1854
Grandmother's Maiden Name	Hannah Voorhis	Kinderhamack, N.J. October 5, 1771	" "	" "		N. Y. City. July 25, 1847
Father	Jacob Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. May 6, 1795	February 22, 1822	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Merchant	Brooklyn, N. Y. December 22, 1885
Mother's Maiden Name	Elizabeth Frederick	N. Y. City. October 2, 1789	" "	" "		Brooklyn, N. Y. March 9, 1859
Himself	Richard Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. April 19, 1828	April 19, 1850	" "	Book Publisher	
Wife's Maiden Name	Susannah Harriet Passman	N. Y. City. December 28, 1831	" "	" "		
Children of parties for whom this record is made. 1st Child	Jessie Glenn Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. November 24, 1851				
2d Child	Hattie Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. February 19, 1854				December 9, 1860
3d Child	Mabel Lasar Brinkerhoff	Brooklyn, N. Y. February 21, 1860				
4th Child	Jennie Fredrica Brinkerhoff	Brooklyn, N. Y. April 13, 1868				
5th Child	Susannah Steinle	Brooklyn, N. Y. December 22, 1872				

FAMILY OF SEBE BRINKERHOFF.

Grandfather	Sebe Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J.	October 26, 1744.	Old Hackens'k, N.J	Farmer	
Grandmother's Maiden Name	Baletye De Groot		" "	" "		
Father	Derick Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. February 1, 1747			Farmer	Old Hackens'k, N.J. November 5, 1833.
Mother's Maiden Name	Osselchy Westervelt	October 1, 1749				Old Hackens'k, N.J. September 26, 1833.
Himself	Sebe Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. April 16, 1768	December 17, 1791	N. Y. City	Carpenter	Old Hackens'k, N.J. May 20, 1854
Wife's Maiden Name	Hannah Voorhis	Kinderhamack, N.J. October 5, 1771	" "	" "		N. Y. City. July 25, 1847
Children of parties for whom this record is made. 1st Child	Osselchy Brinkerhoff	December 27, 1792				August 15, 1860
2d Child	Jacob Brinkerhoff	May 6, 1795				December 22, 1885
3d Child	Elizabeth Brinkerhoff	July 9, 1797				March 30, 1876
4th Child	Richard Brinkerhoff	April 13, 1800				
5th Child	Richard Sebe Brinkerhoff	January 28, 1803				May 31, 1878
6th Child	Hannah Brinkerhoff	October 17, 1805				
7th Child	Balinda Brinkerhoff	September 18, 1809.				

FAMILY OF DERICK BRINKERHOFF.

Grandfather	Derick Brinkerhoff					
Grandmother's Maiden Name						
Father	Sebe Brinkerhoff		October 26, 1744.	Old Hackens'k, N.J.	Farmer	
Mother's Maiden Name	Baletye De Groot		" "	" "		
Himself	Derick Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. February 1, 1747		" "	Farmer	Old Hackens'k, N.J. November 5, 1833.
Wife's Maiden Name	Osselchy Brinkerhoff	Tenafly, N. J. October 1, 1749				Old Hackens'k, N.J. September 26, 1833.
Children of parties for whom this record is made. 1st Child	Sebe Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. April 16, 1768				Hackensack, N.J. May 20, 1854
2d Child	Derichee Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. December 12, 1770				
3d Child	Baletye Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. August 14, 1777				
4th Child	Roelof Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. May 31, 1780				
5th Child	Jacob Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. May 31, 1780				Went to sea—never heard from.
6th Child	Polly Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. February 9, 1783				February 22, 1785

FAMILY OF JOHN HENRY FREDERICK BRINKERHOFF.

	NAMES.	BIRTHPLACE AND DATE.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH.
Grandfather	Sebe Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J April 16, 1768	Dec. 17, 1791	N. Y. City	Carpenter	Hackensack, N. J. May 20, 1854.
Grandmother's Maiden Name	Hannah Voorhis	Kinderhamack, N.J. October 5, 1771	" "	" "	.....	N. Y. City. July 25, 1847.
Father	Jacob Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. May 6, 1795	February 22, 1822	Brooklyn, N. Y	Flour Merch't.	.....
Mother's Maiden Name	Elizabeth Frederick	N. Y. City. October 2. 1789	" "	" "	.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. March 9, 1859.
Himself	Jno. Henry Fred'k Brinkerhoff.	N. Y. City. July 21, 1825	May 17, 1849	N. Y. City	Accountant	Brooklyn, N. Y. June 14, 1857.
Wife's Maiden Name	Theodosia Juliet Van Dalsem	N. Y. City. February 6, 1830	" "	" "	.....	.....
Children for whom this record is made. 1st Child	Linda Brinkerhoff.	N. Y. City. August 21, 1850	.....	.....	.....	N. Y. City. January 20, 1852.
2d Child	Lizzie Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. November 17, 1852	.....	.....	.....	Hackensack, N. J. May 5, 1875.
3d Child	Frederick Douglass Brinkerhoff	N, Y City. January 14, 1854	.....	.....	.....	Brooklyn, N. Y. September 10, 1877.

FAMILY OF GARRET K. BRINKERHOFF.

	NAMES.	BIRTHPLACE AND DATE.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH.
Grandfather	James J. Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k, N.J. February 19, 1758	November 3, 1782	Pollifly	Farmer	Pollifly. July 26, 1840.
Grandmother's Maiden Name	Cornelia Kipp	Pollifly. December 17, 1761	.....	"	.....	Pollifly. December 8, 1855.
Father	Jacob J. Brinkerhoff	Old Hackens'k. N.J. April 29, 1783	November 2, 1802	"	Farmer	Pollifly. April 12, 1863.
Mother's Maiden Name	Jennie Van Voorhis	Sluckup. October 1, 1782	.....	"	.....	Pollifly, August 6, 1870.
Himself	Garret K. Brinkerhoff	Pollifly. August 29, 1824	December 1, 1850	Hackensack, N. J.	Farmer	.....
Wife's Maiden Name	Ann Eliza Merselus	Preakness. July 6, 1832	.....	Pollifly	.....	Pollifly. September 4, 1861.
Children of parties for whom this record is made. 1st Child	G. Merselus Brinkerhoff	Pollifly. January 29, 1833	.....	Perth Amboy	.....	.....
2d Child	Jacob G. Brinkerhoff	Pollifly. January 4, 1856	.....	New York	.....	.....

Garret K. Brinkerhoff was married a second time, April 30, 1865, to Theodosia Juliet Brinkerhoff, widow of John Henry Frederick Brinkerhoff. His second wife's maiden name was Van Dosem.

FAMILY OF JACOB C. BRINKERHOFF.

Grandfather		Garret Brinkerhoff	March 18, 1762	.....	Teaneck, N.J.	Farmer	Hackensack, N.J. May 7, 1840.
Grandmother's Maiden Name		Margarett Geotchus	January 7, 1765	.....	" "	.....	New Prospect, N.J. February 8, 1844.
Father		James G. Brinkerhoff	.....	.....	Tuscarora, N.Y.	Minister	Tuscarora, N.Y.
Mother's Maiden Name		Maria Lewis	Basking Ridge, N.J.	.....	.....	.....	Mt. Morris, N.Y.
Himself		Jacob C. Brinkerhoff	New Prospect, N.J. February 16, 1832	May 16, 1885	Canton, Ill.	Bookkeeper	.....
Wife's Maiden Name		Emily Van Wagenen	Rhinebeck, N.Y. August 19, 1831	" "	" "	.....	.....
Children of parties for whom this record is made.	1st Child	Edward Brinkerhoff	Prairie City, Ill. November 13, 1856	.....	" "	Cigarmaker	.....
	2d Child	George H. Brinkerhoff	Canton, Ill. May 9, 1860	.....	" "	Trav Salesman	.....

I was named for Jacob De Clark, but have dropped the De for a long time; have not used it since I was twenty-one years old.

FAMILY OF JAMES ROMEYN BRINKERHOFF.

Grandfather		Henry H. Brinkerhoff	Teaneck, January 22, 1755	Sept. 26, 1784	Teaneck, N.J.	Farmer	Teaneck. April, 1826.
Grandmother's Maiden Name		Johannah Vreeland	Bull's Ferry. October 20, 1761	" "	Teaneck, N.J.	.....	Teaneck. January, 1830.
Father		James H. Brinkerhoff	Teaneck. January 19, 1800	January 27, 1820.	West Hackensack.	Farmer	Hackensack, N.J. February 19, 1873
Mother's Maiden Name		Rachael Romeyn	West Hackensack. April 6, 1801	" "	West Hackensack.	.....	West Hackensack. April 26, 1872.
Himself		John Romeyn Brinkerhoff	East Hackensack. November 26, 1883	March 25, 1858	Maywood	Farmer	.....
Wife's Maiden Name		Rachel Demarest	Weasel. August 16, 1835	" "	Maywood	.....	.....
Children of parties for whom this record is made.	1st Child	John Henry Brinkerhoff	Maywood. February 23, 1864	.....	Maywood	Farmer	.....
	2d Child	Lavenia Brinkerhoff	Maywood. September 21, 1866	.....	Maywood	.....	.....

FAMILY OF SEBA BRINKERHOFF.

	NAMES.	BIRTHPLACE AND DATE.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH.
Grandfather	George Brinkerhoff	New Jersey. November 10, 1765	.....	.....	.....	New York City. January 21, 1857.
Grandmother's Maiden Name	Rachel Terhune	New Jersey. August 8, 1766	.....	.....	.....	New York City. May 24, 1855.
Father	Nicholas Brinkerhoff	New Jersey. June 18, 1797.	.....	.....	.....	Greenpoint. February 9, 1870.
Mother's Maiden Name	Hannah Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. October 5, 1805	.....	Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.	.....	.....
Himself	Seba Brinkerhoff	Tenafly, N. J. August 22, 1833	February 21, 1860	Greenpoint	Grain dealer	.....
Wife's Maiden Name	Hester Ann Ely	New Bridge, N. J. June 26, 1839	February 21, 1860	Greenpoint	.....	.....
Children of parties for whom this record is made. 1st Child	Adelaide Brinkerhoff	B'klyn E. D., N. Y. February 19, 1861	August 28, 1878	New York City	.....	.....
2d Child	Charles Hanford Brinkerhoff	B'klyn E. D., N. Y. April 14, 1862	.....	Greenpoint	Clerk	.....
3d Child	Kate Conklin Brinkerhoff	B'klyn E. D., N. Y. August 10, 1865	.....	.....	.....	Greenpoint. April 5, 1876.
4th Child	Rachel Vandemark Brinkerhoff	B'klyn E. D., N. Y. September 14, 1866	.....	Greenpoint	.....	.....
5th Child	Hester Amelia Brinkerhoff	B'klyn E. D., N. Y. December 28, 1873	.....	Greenpoint	.....	.....

FAMILY OF JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Grandfather	Jacob Brinkerhoff	Hackensack, N. J.	.....	3 miles from Hackensack	Farmer	At Home.
Grandmother's Maiden Name	Unknown to me	.....	.....	.....	.....	Date Unknown to me.
Father	Philip Brinkerhoff	Hackensack, N. J. February 8, 1811	1836	Dudley, Ill	Farmer	Living.
Mother's Maiden Name	Sarah Scott	Hackensack, N. J. 1818	1836	.....	.....	Hackensack. 1868.
Himself	Jacob Brinkerhoff	Hackensack, N. J. 1842	1871	Pierre	Capitalist	.....
Wife's Maiden Name	Jennie Wills	Nashville, Ky. 1851	1871	"	.....	.....

FAMILY OF JOHN BRINKERHOFF.

Grandfather		Daniel Brinkerhoff	Philadelphia, Pa. 1746.	1770	Near Carlisle, Pa.	Weaver	Near Carlisle. 1811.
Grandmother's Maiden Name		Sarah Campbelle	Armagh, Ireland 1750.	1870	" "	.....	Near Carlisle. 1814.
Father		Daniel Brinkerhoff (2)	Near Carlisle, Pa. 1780.	1809	" "	Farmer	Wayne Co., Ohio. 1848.
Mother's Maiden Name		Rebecca Fraizer	York Co., Pa. 1783.	1809	" "	.....	Wayne Co., Ohio, 1872.
Himself		John Brinkerhoff	Cumberland Co., Pa. June 9, 1813.	Nov. 18, 1833	Wooster, Ohio	Civil Engineer.	.....
Wife's Maiden Name		Rebecca Sommers	Washington Co., Pa. August 7, 1817.	.....	" "	.....	Wooster, Sept. 2, 1851.
Children of parties for whom this record is made.	1st Child	George S. Brinkerhoff	Wayne Co., Ohio April 25, 1835.	.....	Warrensburgh, Mo.	Teacher	.....
	2d Child	Daniel O. Brinkerhoff	Wayne Co., Ohio Dec. 3, 1838.	.....	.....	Student at law	Wooster, Dec. 24, 1861.
	3d Child	Joseph W. Brinkerhoff	Wooster, Ohio Feb. 16, 1851.	.....	Burbank, Ohio	Physician	.....
		Mary Robison, second wife of John Brinkerhoff	Westmorel'd Co., Pa.	Nov. 17, 1852	.....	.....	.....

The oldest ancestor of our family, of whom we have direct knowledge was George Brinkerhoff, who died in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., aged twenty-eight years, from the rupture of a blood vessel occasioned by lifting a heavy weight. This was in 1749. His son Daniel was then three years old. From the date of his death we get that of his birth, 1721, only eighty-three years after the arrival of the name in America. He also left behind him a young daughter, who, with her widowed mother, resided many years afterward in Philadelphia, Pa.

LINE FROM 1721 TO 1883.

FIRST FAMILY.
George Brinkerhoff,
Born 1721, died 1749.

SECOND FAMILY.
Daniel Brinkerhoff,
Born 1746, died 1811.

THIRD FAMILY.
Daniel Brinkerhoff,
Born 1780, died 1849.

FOURTH FAMILY.
John Brinkerhoff,
Born June 9, 1813.

FIFTH FAMILY.
George S. Brinkerhoff,
Born April 25, 1835.
Daniel Brinkerhoff, Born 1838, died 1861. } No children.
Joseph W. Brinkerhoff, Born Feb. 16, 1851. } No children.

SIXTH FAMILY.
Martha J. Brinkerhoff,
Laura Brinkerhoff,
Married Geo. Rayhill.

SEVENTH FAMILY.
Charles B. Rayhill,
Born 1879.
Lola Rayhill,
Born 1883.

John Brinkerhoff, whose record is above given, adds:

Daniel Brinkerhoff, my grandfather, was left without a father at three years of age. He was apprenticed to a weaver by the name of Taggart, with whom he learned the trade of weaving, and with

whom he lived until he married Sarah Campbelle, a Scotch-Irish girl, who came from Armagh, Ireland, in her twelfth year. At the time of their marriage she was in her twentieth year.

With his young wife he moved from the place of his birth to York County, Pa., where he purchased a farm with that part of his father's estate which fell to him as an heir.

He had three sons: George, Daniel, and William, and three daughters: Susan, Sarah, and Catharine.

Daniel Brinkerhoff, my father, resided until he was fifth-two years of age in Cumberland and York Counties, Pa. He then moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and purchased the farm now owned by his second son James. His children in the order of their births are Elizabeth, John, James, and William.

His son William received a classical education at Franklin College, Ohio. He is an accomplished mathematician and expert stenographer.

I shall very cheerfully assist by giving any information I may possess, or in any other way that I can be of any use to the friends who are engaged in the worthy effort of preserving an honorable family's remembrance.

I am very desirous that those who are engaged in this matter may be able to trace the connection of our family at Philadelphia to the original one in New York. This may be done perhaps by church records, inscriptions on tombstones, or from registers preserved by families who have always lived near the place of first settlement.

Joris Brinkerhoff, who settled in Adams Co., Pa., and my great grandfather were full cousins. This was fully ascertained by my grandfather when he visited his kinsman near Gettysburg in 1795, and was known in our family ever since.

There were three cousins by the name of Joris. Cornelius Brinkerhoff had a son Joris, who died in 1692. Jacobus Brinkerhoff had a son Joris, born in 1719, who moved to Adams Co., Pa., and died January 3, 1810. Derick Brinkerhoff had a son Joris, born August 24, 1720. This person was, as we

now regard him, my great grandfather. He died in the city of Philadelphia at the age of twenty-six, leaving his son Daniel, my grandfather, in the care of his mother at three years of age.

The following obituary notice refers to the Mr. William Brinkerhoff, brother of the John Brinkerhoff, mentioned in the last preceding genealogy.

WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF, L.L.D.

"William Brinkerhoff, LL.D., brother of Hon. John Brinkerhoff, of Wooster, Ohio, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the fifth inst. (August 5, 1885). From circumstances attending the case it is now almost certain that he died without a struggle on Sabbath evening between five and six o'clock. Dr. Brinkerhoff was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1821, and was at the time of his death a little past sixty-four years of age. At nearly eleven years of age he moved with his father to Wayne county, Ohio, where he passed his minority on a farm. He belonged to a hardy, long-lived family of Ohio pioneers, whose name is identified with the history of the State. He was a member of the seventh generation of the Brinkerhoff family in America. He graduated at Franklin College in the year 1850, and afterwards took a partial course at Yale College. His constitution was matured, well settled, hardened and drilled by manual labor before he entered college. This was no doubt the secret of his endurance through the vast amount of mental labor he performed since he became a professor in the Normal School at Hopedale, and in the several positions which he filled as an educator. His uniform, contented, cheerful air and manner made his presence as sunshine among his pupils. "A sound mind in a sound body" are essential characteristics of a successful teacher.

"He may be described by saying he was a well balanced character. There was no eccentricity in his organism. Physically, he was in size about six feet in height, and weighed from one hundred and eighty to

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two hundred pounds. His step was firm, and all his movements deliberate and unhurried. His head was large and well formed. It was a true index to his character.

"He was one of the best mathematicians in the country. He had learning without pedantry, and self-confidence without any appearance of vanity; his generosity was without ostentation, and his religion without either bigotry or fanaticism. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

"He began the study and practice of short hand writing early in life, and may well be said to be one of the pioneers of the art in Ohio. He did not devote himself exclusively to the business of teaching it. He, however, constantly used it and for more than thirty years, it was rare that he was without a class in phonography.

"Shortly after he graduated he was elected professor of mathematics in Franklin College, and filled that position to the highest satisfaction of all concerned for seven years. He resigned the Chair of Mathematics in 1857, but was soon after induced to accept the position of teacher of mathematics and natural science in the Normal School at Hopedale. This institution was at the time under the control of the 'Ohio State Teachers' Association.' Dr. Brinkerhoff's attainments in this department of science had at that early period attracted the attention of teachers through the State. In this position and at this work he labored for almost a quarter of a century. This constancy and uniformity was from the pure love of the business of teaching, especially his love for the science of mathematics. He was a natural born mathematician. Teachers who weary of their occupation, will hardly believe that for twenty-two years he scarcely missed a single recitation of his classes, except on one occasion when called home for three days to attend the funeral of his mother. Such another instance of regularity and perseverance it would be hard to find.

"He remained in connection with the Hopedale Normal School, and when it assumed Collegiate powers, which was in 1879, he was chosen president. This position he held until the summer of 1884, when he resigned and accepted the presidency of Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, and was discharging the duties of his position with honor to himself and success to the institution when death removed him without an hour's notice.

"He was married in 1863 to Mary A. Hines, a graduate of the Normal College, who with two sons remain to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an indulgent father.

"At the time of his death he was apparently in rugged health, and his temperate manner of life as regards body and mind gave promise of long life and still greater usefulness. He was a man who will be greatly missed. He was universally respected and admired for all that goes to form the perfect gentleman and pure man.

"Evidently his death came so sudden that he passed from time to boundless eternity without a struggle —calmly and peacefully went into that sleep 'From which none ever wake to weep.'"

B.

FAMILY OF JAMES BRINKERHOFF.

	NAMES.	BIRTHPLACE AND DATE.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH.
Grandfather	Jacob Brinkerhoff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grandmother's Maiden Name	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Father	Philip Brinkerhoff	Feb. 20, 1811	.....	Dudley, Ill	Farmer	.....
Mother's Maiden Name	Sarah Scott	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hackensack, N. J.
Himself	James Brinkerhoff	Hackensack, N. J. December 12, 1846	December 30,1870	Seward, Neb.	Real Estate Agent.	.....
Wife's Maiden Name	Susan Moffett	Dudley, Ill. October 8, 1857	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children of parties for whom this record is made. 1st Child	Herbert Scott Brinkerhoff	Dudley, Ill. January 17, 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Child	Mark Brinkerhoff	Seward, Neb. March 20, 1873	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d Child	Philip Brinkerhoff	Seward, Neb. January 3, 1875	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th Child	Erma Brinkerhoff	Dudley, Ill. August 12, 1878	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th Child	James Brinkerhoff	Seward, Neb. October 29, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th Child	Cleveland Brinkerhoff	Seward, Neb. September 30, 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....

FAMILY OF CHARLES HARDENBURG BRINKERHOFF.

	NAMES.	BIRTHPLACE AND DATE.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	PLACE AND DATE OF DEATH.
Grandfather	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grandmother's Maiden Name	.....	.....	.....	Montville, Morris Co., N. J.	.....	.....
Father	James G. Brinkerhoff	About 1796	About 1820	Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N.Y	Dutch Ref'm'd Preacher	Livingston Co., N. Y December 24, 1878.
Mother's Maiden Name	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Himself	Charles Hardenburg Brinkerhoff	New Jersey. 1826	About 1852	New York City	Stair Builder	New York City. January 6, 1877.
Wife's Maiden Name	Anna Lewis Cook	N. Y. City. 1835	About 1852	" "	.....	New York City. May 24, 1876.
Children of parties for whom this record is made. 1st Child	Charles Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. 1853	.....	" "	.....	New York City. 1854.
2d Child	Anna Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. 1854 or 1855	.....	" "	.....	New York City. 1856.
3d Child	Edgar Dayton Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. November 7, 1857	July 3, 1880	Cosmos, Meeker Co., Minn.	Teacher	.....
4th Child	May Miller Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. May 2, 1859	.....	Southampton, L. I.	Milliner	.....
5th Child	Jennie Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. 1860	.....	.....	.....	Paterson, N. J 1861.
6th Child	Josephine Brinkerhoff	N. Y. City. 1864	.....	.....	.....	New York City. 1865.
7th Child	Lewis Edwards	Greenport, L. I. September 3, 1869	.....	Prairie City, McDonough Co., Ill.	.....	.....

FAMILY OF EDGAR DAYTON BRINKERHOFF.

Grandfather	Rev. James G. Brinkerhoff	About 1796	About 1820	Montville, Morris Co. N. J. Paterson, N. J. Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N.J.	Dutch Ref'm'd Preacher	Mount Morris, N. Y December 24, 1878
Grandmother's Maiden Name	.....	.....	About 1820	.....	.....	.....
Father	Charles HardenburgBrinkerhoff	New Jersey. January 12, 1826	About 1852	New York City.	Stair Builder	Harlem, N. Y. City. January 6, 1877.
Mother's Maiden Name	Anna Lewis Cook	New York City. About 1836	About 1852	" "	.....	New York City. May 24, 1876.
Himself	Edgar Dayton Brinkerhoff	New York City. November 7, 1857	July 3, 1880	Cosmos, Meeker Co., Minn.	Teacher	.....
Wife's Maiden Name	Mary Alice Van Buskirk	New Jersey. April 1, 1863	July 3, 1880	Lincoln Park, Morris Co., N. J.	.....	.....
Children of parties for whom this record is made. 1st Child	George Irving Brinkerhoff	Brooklyn, N. Y. March 16, 1882	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Child	Francis Parker Brinkerhoff	Bloomingdale, N. J. September 30, 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....

Edgar Dayton Brinkerhoff, whose record is above given, adds:

My father (Charles Hardenburgh Brinkerhoff) was born about 1826, in New Jersey (Montville, Morris Co., perhaps, I am not certain). At the age of seventeen years he left his father's farm at Montville, and went to New York City, and learned the stair building trade. New York was always his home, although he spent two years in California in 1863, etc. He had a business of his own at the age of twenty-seven. He built and owned several houses in New York, was worth forty-thousand dollars at one time, but died in debt January, 1877, at Harlem. Was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery.

I left school at the age of fifteen, spent four years in New York City as bookkeeper; at the age of nineteen went to New Jersey, taught school in the vicinity of Morris Co. for seven years, left New Jersey March 12, 1885, for health, and am now teaching a small school at Cosmos. I have for years been bent on a radical school reform.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN H. BRINCKERHOFF.

JOHN H. Brinckerhoff, born November 24, 1829, married Laura Edwards, January 16, 1853. His father's name was Abraham, born August 1, 1798, married Jane Elizabeth Wright, September 11, 1828. His grandfather's name was John, born August 15, 1765, married Rebecca Lot, November 24, 1791. His great-grandfather's name was Abraham Brinckerhoff, who married Sarah Onderdonk. Time of birth and marriage not given.

The above Abraham Brinckerhoff was the son of Hendrick, and had children; John, Isaac, Lammetia, Cornelius. His father, Hendrick, married Lammetia, daughter of Daniel Rapalje, and succeeded to the paternal farm on Flushing Bay. He was an elder in the Newtown Church, and a magistrate for a number of years. He had a large family of children. Hendrick's father's name was George. His grandfather's was Abraham Joris.

OLD BRINCKERHOFF'S HOUSE, NEWTOWN.

THE following communication was received from John H. Brinckerhoff, of Jamaica. It came too late to be inserted in its proper connection, and therefore forms this article by itself. We learn from Mr. Brinckerhoff that William O'Gorman, the Town Clerk, has furnished him with most of this information.

The communication states that the old house of Daniel Bragaw, on the Dutch Kills, was the home of the Brinkerhoff's until the beginning of the present century. The remains of the old camps are to be seen there, and down the road is another Brinkerhoff house, opposite Bragaw's milk farm. The old house with the heavy stump of locust before it was the house of Tunis Brinkerhoff.

Here was found all the money by Kneeland, and here was the garret full of old Dutch books. The writer then gives a list of Brinkerhoff tombstones in that locality. Mary Brinkerhoff Moore, who is buried in the Moore and Townsend graveyard, also Catharine Brinkerhoff, wife of Thomas Alsop, interred in the Alsop grounds, now enclosed in Calvary Cemetery. In the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, Elizabeth Brinkerhoff, died in 1847, aged ninety-six years, and also Rhoda Brinkerhoff, died in 1847. In the cemetery in the ground of Mr. Trowbridge is a stone to George Brinkerhoff, who died in 1802.

ANCIENT NEWTOWN.

THE EVACUATION OF THE OLD BRINCKERHOFF HOUSE, DUTCH KILLS.

[By the Town Clerk, William O'Gorman, Esq.]

The evacuation by Daniel Bragaw of the Brinkerhoff House during the past week, and the total disruption of its antiquated

heirlooms, under the auctioneer's hammer, form a sad declension for the old house erected in 1726, "near the Narrow Passage." It seemed to be also the decree of Fate that this same week should be selected for the cutting down to its trunk of the historic chestnut tree, that for centuries had shaded the same "Narrow Passage," while both the great old tree and its "Narrow Passage" had given name and reputation to what is now called Woodside. Is it possible to revert back to the years of solitude, which covered the growth of its primeval twig? Can we follow its development into a sapling, and watch its steady growth into the great tree that the first Brinckerhoffs and the first Bragaws had saved from the axe, when building their homes now deserted? In those days both the Brinckerhoff House and the Old Tree were within close and nightly sound of the wolves, which owned the contiguous swamp; neither had the Red Man gone to decay, although the civilization of rum and gunpowder were about accomplishing their united mission. The Revolution of 1776 found this section of Newtown to be rich in harvests and well suited to cantonments for British and Hessian soldiers. From the venerable Moore House into the present Thompson Avenue, the whole road became the main avenue of one large camp, with officers snugly quartered in the half dozen homesteads that lined the roadway. But we have now to keep to the Brinckerhoff House, for Roe H. Smith, the auctioneer, has given us a chance to hunt up old relics. They certainly are of interest. *That Scotch officer, Finlay McKay, who cut his name and his year,* 1776, *on the glass window, could hardly have expected* that pane of glass to have survived one hundred and seven years; but thanks to the Bragaws, the same sash with all its glass was well protected to the present time. The hand-iron, which of a morning used to bake cakes for General Kyperhausen, and imprint its year of 1764 on each, still remains. The stout General was wont to make two "bites" of each cake square into the above figures, and that was all the interest he felt in the chronology of the cake iron, but it is not so of us we hope in 1883; we never ate one of its cakes, but *Daniel Bragaw has presented it to the Historical Society;* and this donation becomes quite satisfactory, especially when *presented in company with the window on which Finlay McKay has memorized his identity.* And the evacuation of 1783 left the old homestead a military name, and it still preserves a martial aspect even to 1883.

CANE OF HENDRICK JORISEN BRINCKERHOFF,

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

MR. Henry H. Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, New Jersey, has in his possession a most interesting relic of his ancestor, Hendrick Jorisen Brinckerhoff, son of Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff, our common ancestor, in the shape of a Malacca cane, that bears the marks of having been a stick of a great deal of dignity in its day. The cane is a stout one, thirty-six and a half inches in length, with a rather massive head and cap of solid silver extending about five inches from the top, and a silver ferrule. The head and cap are neatly engraved, the top bearing a representation of St. George and the dragon, and the band near the base of the cap bearing the owner's name, "H. Joerisen." The cane has evidently seen considerable service, but is still in an excellent state of preservation. It suggests at once that its owner was a man at least six feet in height, and of imposing proportions, as well as a man of importance. It was given to its present owner when he was two years old by his great-grandfather, Hendrick Brinkerhoff, to whom it was given by his (Hendrick's) great uncle Jacobus, the son of "H. Joerisen" Brinckerhoff aforesaid. It must be about two hundred years old. Our picture gives a fair representation of it.

A SKETCH OF THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF HENDRICK JORISEN BRINCKERHOFF, AND OF THE OWNERS THEREOF.

BY ONE OF THE TRIBE.

THE Old Homestead farm of our ancestor, Hendrick Jorisen Brinckerhoff, at what is now known as Ridgefield Park, in the County of Bergen, and State of New Jersey, was purchased by him by deed dated June 17, 1685, from Epke Jacobsen Banta, the first of the Banta family who came to this country. It was part of a large neck or tract of land for which one Mrs. Sarah Kirstead, of New York, had a patent given by an old Indian Sachem in recompense for interpreting the Indian language into Dutch as there was occasion, and which was conveyed by Mrs. Kirstead to Banta.

It is known that the boundaries of the homestead tract were the Hackensack River on the west, and the Overpeck Creek on the east, but it is not known what were its northern and southern boundaries, or what was its area. When it finally passed out of the hands of the family in 1861, it contained only ninety-three acres, but after the death of Hendrick Jorisen Brinckerhoff there was probably a partition of the original tract between his sons Derick and Jacobus, and giving them each an equal share, the whole area would have been about two hundred acres.

The selection of the tract was a most natural and judicious one. Here was the first high land on the Hackensack River on either side, sailing up the stream. The luxuriance of vegetable growth that has always characterized this locality must have well attested the superior fertility of the soil; and the general formation of the land was, very plainly, unusually well adapted for building or cultivation. These advantages, with its location on two navigable streams and its nearness to the seaboard, was quite sufficient to justify the choice.

Local tradition says that when Hendrick first came to pre-

pare for settlement on his new purchase, he came, accompanied by his two sons, in canoes, by way of the Hackensack River. After landing he went a little distance from the shore and began to cut down some trees, intending to put up a block house and then return to New York for his family and goods. But while engaged in felling trees a fatal arrow shot by an Indian pierced and killed his son by his side. The old man took up his son on his back, and with his other son fled to his boat and hastened back to New York. The loss of his son was so discouraging that he concluded to return to Holland. His friends, however, prevailed on him to remain, and, accompanied by a guard of friends and soldiers, he returned, effected a compromise with the natives, and was afterwards unmolested.

The killing of one of the sons is well attested in other ways, but the scene is generally laid in Staten Island. It is, however, somewhat difficult to understand how the local tradition could be so wrong in so important a matter of family history, with so little lapse of time for forgetfulness, and with men so peculiarly constituted as these early Dutchmen were, to remember all about just such facts, and to recount it minutely and conscientiously.

Undoubtedly Hendrick must have been the first white settler in that immediate locality, thereafter known as Old Hackensack, and the Paulisons were his earliest and nearest neighbors.

The first public road laid out through this tract, now known as the Old Hackensack Road, was originally known as the Queen Anne Road, indicating that it was laid out sometime between the years 1702 and 1714, when that sovereign reigned.

The first house built by Hendrick was, of course, the rude block or log house of all early settlers in such regions. What other house was next built, its shape, size, or appearance, or through what architectural changes it passed, and when, we do not know; but the Homestead, its location and surroundings, when occupied by the last Brinkerhoff owner, although the buildings and improvements have been clean gone for years, are well remembered by many now living, who lived or visited there.

There is a tradition that these were at one time two separate houses, one on the site where the homestead last stood, and one, an older one (perhaps the original block house) in front to the south on a gentle slope to the river; one occupied by the father and the other by the son.

The main part of the old homestead as it last existed, and as is shown by the accompanying illustration, was erected in 1802. It stood facing south at the head of a gentle slope, the shore to the south receding quite abruptly about seventy-five feet, so that while the river banks about twenty-five feet distant westerly from the house were nearly perpendicular, and about ten or twelve feet in height, southerly the ground sloped easily to the water's edge. The main part of the house was about twenty-eight by thirty-two feet, a story and a half high, with a hip roof, and a stoop with rail and baluster. The first story was of common brown stone, the gable being finished with wooden siding. On the west was an old fashioned extension of one story with attic, a ceiling of naked beams, an old fashioned fire-place, and a shed in front extending over a rude pavement. This extension was probably the original homestead. The southern slope in front was utilized as a garden, and enclosed with a fence, and a fence also enclosed the whole yard about the house and smaller outbuildings, except on the westerly river front. A little to the east was a slight depression, through which ran a streamlet, emptying into the river. Right by this brook and about one hundred feet from the house, was an excellent spring with a small house over it. The barn stood farther back on higher ground.

Such was the character of the Homestead buildings, when in 1861, Jacob A. Brinkerhoff, the great-great-grandson of Hendrick Jorisen Brinckerhoff sold and surrendered the farm to strangers who knew not Hendrick.

After this, their history is a brief one. In the year 1870, the New Jersey Midland (now the New York Susquehanna and Western) Railway Company located its route partly on the site of the old homestead and partly to the east of it, and soon after began running its trains. The proximity of the track necessitated the removal of one corner of the house, and, very naturally, led the next year to setting its roof on fire by a

spark from a passing engine, and then all was gone (the barn and other buildings had gone before), all except the old spring whose destruction was delayed until the building of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad in 1882, on the east side of the Midland road, and then that too was swallowed up and disappeared. And now, where for nearly two hundred years our worthy old Dutch ancestors lived their exemplary lives in happy rural retirement, the thunder of more than half a hundred daily trains wakes the echoes of the hills and mocks the drowsy memories of the past.

The little we know about the successive owners of the Old Homestead is as follows:

What we know about Hendrick is well told by General Brinkerhoff, in his re-union address. It is probable however, that Hendrick had a larger family than he has generally been credited with. It now seems that he had at least ten children, although they may not all have lived with him at Old Hackensack.

Hendrick died about 1710, as near as is now known. After his death, by a deed the date of which is lost, Cornelius, his eldest son and heir at law, and his widow Classie, conveyed all the Old Hackensack property to his other two sons, Derrick and Jacobus. The two sons probably divided the premises between them by parol partition, Jacobus taking the old homestead portion and Derick the northerly portion.

Jacobus Brinckerhoff, the son of Hendrick seems to have inherited a good share of his father's enterprise and religious spirit. The date or place of his birth is not certainly known, but it is quite probable, as he was one of the youngest of the children, that he was born at the old homestead. On April 17, 1708 he married Angenitje Banta, daughter of Hendrick Banta, of whose father he had bought the old homestead tract, and on January 2, 1709, he and his wife joined the church at Hackensack. From the church records we learn that when the Rev. Reinhart Erricksen came over from Holland and became the pastor of the church at Hackensack, Schraalenburgh and Passaic, the note given at Amsterdam for the fare of the passage (twenty pounds and extra charges) was paid by Jacobus Brinkerhoff and Martin Powles (Paulison), as if by a previous agreement. Captain Payton's receipt

for the payment is still preserved among the papers of the church.

That Jacobus was a man of thrift and enterprise, is indicated by his various investments in real estate, not only in his own neighborhood, but at points quite remote for those days. For instance, we find that by a deed dated July 23, 1735, he and his brother Cornelius bought of Jacob Arents, a "physitian" of Newark, for fifty pounds and "divers good causes," a tract of two hundred acres at Pompton, New Jersey, apparently a tract containing an iron mine. We also find that he purchased a tract at Closter, which he devised to his son George. Among his other purchases, was a tract of sixty-three acres at Quacksack, a place on the opposite side of the Hackensack River. This tract he purchased jointly with Jacob Banta, July 13, 1744.

He was several times elected to the office of chosen freeholder in the County of Bergen, and the presumption is fair that he took an active and influential part in public affairs.

He had five children: a Hendrick who died in infancy. Hendrick, George, the ancestor of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Brinkerhoffs, Jacob, and Maria, who married Jacob Housman.

He died in 1769 or 1770, and left a will devising the old homestead farm to his son Jacob.

The manner in which he begins his will, in conformity with the pious formality of those days, and in striking contrast with the business brevity of more modern times, is as follows:

"I, Jacobus Blinckerhoff, of the County of Bergen, precinct of Hackensack, Yeoman, being sometimes weak of body, but now of sound and perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to God therefor, calling to mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed to all men to die, do make this my last will and testament. That is to say principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that first gave it, and for my body, I recommend it to the earth, to be buried in a Christain-like and decent manner and at the discretion of my executors, but at the general resurrection I hope to receive the same by the mighty power of God and through the merits of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and as touching such worldly estate whereof it has pleased God to bless me in this life, etc."

The clause by which he gives the Old Homestead to his son Jacob is as follows:

"It is my will, and I do bequeath to my son Jacob Blinckerhoff the plantation where I now dwell on, called Old Hackensack, on the east side of the Hackensack River, with all the appurtenances belonging."

The witnesses to the will were Dirck Blinckerhoff and Rynier V. Giesin.

The date of the will is January 17, 1769.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, son of Jacobus, was born at the Old Homestead November 19, 1721. There is little to be told of him from what the writer has been able to learn. He married Antje Voorhese, but the date is not known. On February 28, 1745, he joined the church at Hackensack, and on November 23, 1749, his wife followed his example. He died in his prime in the year 1771, very shortly after his father. He had seven children: Agnetie, who married Daniel Haring, of Schraalenburgh; Lucas, who, during the war of Independence was taken prisoner by the British, and was confined in the famous Sugar House prison at New York: Annatje (a notice of whom is elsewhere given), who married John Christie, afterwards a fellow-prisoner of the British with his brother-in-law Lucas; Jacobus, Hendrick, who became insane, and died a bachelor; and Albert, who got the Old Homestead, and George.

From the tenor of his will he was probably suffering from serious illness when it was written. It is much after the manner of his father's, and begins as follows:

"I, Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Old Hackensack, in the County of Bergen, and Province of East New Jersey, Yeoman—being much disordered and in affliction of body, but of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make, constitute, and ordain this my last will and testament, in manner and form following: If it shall please God to remove me hence by my present indisposition, I recommend my soul to God who gave it formerly, relying on Him for the pardon of all my sins, through Jesus Christ, His only son; and my body to be decently interred at the discretion of my executors."

He gives sixty pounds to his wife in lieu of dower, and devises his real estate as follows:

"I give all my real estate bequeathed to me by the last will of my father Jacobus Brinkerhoff deceased, and also a piece of meadow which I purchased myself, to my five sons, Lucas, James, Hendrick, Albert, George, their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally divided, or to have the value thereof as the majority of my executors shall see fit, or the majority of my surviving executors shall deem proper."

He was evidently determined to have his estate well administered, as he appointed no less than six executors: Antje, his wife, his brother George, his nephews Nicholas and George, his brother-in-law Hendrick Van Voorhis and his cousin Albert Banta. The witnesses were John Vanderhoof, Dav. Archibold and John Powlse.

Albert Brinkerhoff, one of the five sons to whom Jacob devised his real estate, in the final settlement thereof by the executors, got the Old Homestead farm at Old Hackensack. He was born at the Old Homestead, March 21, 1763. In 1796 he married Keziah Voorhis. Like his ancestors he early connected himself with the church at Hackensack, and took an active and earnest part in its affairs. In the split which took place in the church on the coetus and conferentie question, he was always, as were his father and grandfather, on the coetus side. When the secession took place, which resulted in the organization known as the True Reformed Dutch Church, he was among its leaders. In the new body he was one of the first elders of the churches at Hackensack and Schralenburgh, and was a member with the Rev. Dr. Froeligh of the first classis which convened in extra session at Danube, New York, July 15, 1823. That he and his ancestors were fairly liberal church members is shown by their recorded contributions to the rebuilding of the church at Hackensack, in 1790. In the War of Independence he and his brothers were ardent patriots, and the Old Homestead must have been the scene of many an interesting event in those troublous times. And the good old Dutch vrouws, as well, stood nobly by the cause if they did not even surpass the men in courage and spirit.

He died at the Old Homestead, December 8, 1844, leaving three children: Anna, who married David Christie; Albert and Jacob, to whom he devised the Old Homestead, describing it in his will as "My Old Hackensack farm."

Jacob A. Brinkerhoff, son of Albert, was the last owner of the Old Homestead in the Brinkerhoff line. He was born there August 6, 1802, and continued to reside there until April 1, 1861, when he sold the whole tract containing eighty-three acres to John A. Parsons, of Hackensack, for the sum of $17,534, and removed with his family to Hackensack where he spent the remainder of his days.

He was a person of tall and manly build, of a strong and intelligent mind (a 'smart Dutchman' as his pastor the Rev. C. T. Demarest once characterized him), and of a most rigid and uncompromising disposition in all matters of principle, holding most firmly to the creed of his fathers in both religion and politics. That is to say he was a Calvinist of the straightest sect, and a Democrat of the Jacksonian type. He was well qualified by intelligence and character to fill high official position, but was too severe and unconciliatory or too unambitious to attain such honors. He never followed any other business than that of a farmer. He married Elizabeth Van Saun, and had by her five children: Catharine, who married William Williams; Albert, Isaac, Keziah, who married William Westervelt, and Hester Ann, who married Garret Oldis.

From this sketch it will be seen that the Old Homestead continued uninterruptedly in the possession and ownership of Hendrick Joris Brinkerhoff and his lineal descendants from June 17, 1685 to April 1, 1861, a period of nearly one hundred and seventy-six years.

JORIS DIRCKSEN BRINCKERHOFF'S SECRETARY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST IN AMERICA.

I. This secretary was brought to New Amsterdam by Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff, the first representative of the family in America in 1638. It is five feet six inches high, three feet six inches wide, and twenty-two inches deep. It contains six different secret drawers. These drawers are of the size of two pigeon holes, and occupy the space in the rear, and are drawn out by each alternate division. In other parts of the secretary two drawers are taken out, and by drawing out the division, a secret drawer is brought forward, so much hidden, that a new one has quite recently been discovered. In the upper part there is a large space for silverware, where the family silver was kept secreted. This, too, has a private approach of its own. The wood of the secretary is of a light mahogany color, and is very handsomely inlaid with satin, wood and ebony.

This secretary is mentioned in the wills of the family for a period of nearly two hundred years, and is called, in all cases, either "The Chest of Drawers," or "The Drawers."

It passed by the will of Tunis Brinckerhoff, who was born in 1697 and lived to be eighty-seven years old, to his only son George, and is called "The Drawers." My grandfather, whose name was George, and whose father's name was George, gave "The Chest of Drawers to his son Tunis," and mentions as the reason "because he was named after his great great-grandfather Tunis." I have myself heard my grandfather and Uncle Morg, his colored family servant, both say, that the old secretary came from Holland, "for old grandfather Tunis had told them so." They were both of them young men when he died. Grandfather Tunis must be accepted as the very best of authority. He was seventeen years old when his grandfather Abraham Joris died, and lived in the old Flushing Bay homestead with him and therefore must have known all about it.

This ancient piece of furniture is the most precious heirloom of the family. It speaks of Joris Dircksen, our honored ancestor, and has a language of common interest to us all. For more than twenty years he sat beside this desk and transacted his public and private business. He brought it with him from Holland, and it has been kept in the family from that day until now. It has been given by repeated wills to the sons of the name, and has always been an object of especial interest.

It came into my possession about forty years ago, and had previously been used by my grandfather. In one drawer there yet remains a collection of antique knee buckles and old buttons of various and singular forms, spectacles as large and as round as a silver dollar, unlike anything which has been in existence for generations. Other drawers contain old deeds and maps of land which had been in possession of the family. Some of them date back over two hundred years. There are also old wills, bonds and obligations, which were paid over a hundred and fifty years ago. The bond of Daniel Brinckerhoff is there without which he would scarcely have been identified. It holds also the handwriting of many of the older members of the family; the signature and much of the writing of Tunis, who spelled his name without the c, as did Hendrick, his brother, and also Isaac; the signature of Joris, their father, who spelled his name Brinkerhof. There are also papers with all the accounts and corrections of estates which have been settled more than a hundred and fifty years ago. In the papers of the estate of Isaac Brinckerhoff, I noticed that mention was made in particular of "the great Bible," valued at either three or five pounds. I have seen the same great Bible mentioned in other papers, and I have tried to find whether it was still in existence. The letters received not only established its identity, but supplied other information. One fact was clearly established, that it contained a great deal of family genealogy, written in Dutch, and had the tradition of having been owned by Abraham Joris. There was one other fact revealed. Isaac had a son whose name was George, whose wife died in 1847, aged ninety-six years, and the great Bible was in her possession. During the later years of her life she was waited upon and became very much attached to a maid who had

come from Holland. The girl delighted to read the great Bible in her own language, and the old lady, seeing her attachment to it, presented it to her. After her death the girl returned to Holland, and the records of the Brinckerhoff's crossed the sea with her. The name and residence of the girl could possibly be yet obtained. Here then is an opportunity for some enterprising person to find a family treasure. There is a lady living in Philadelphia who claims to have a clock formerly owned by Hendrick, and Mrs. Dubois, wife of Dr. Dubois, of New York City, has a chest of drawers in good preservation, which she says was owned by her grandfather Dirck Brinckerhoff, uncle to Tunis and Hendrick, and brother to George.

II.—The old Dutch Bible of Theodorus Van Wyck, giving his birth in 1668, and his marriage in 1693 to Margaretta, the daughter of Abraham Joris Brinckerhoff. It is, therefore, not inappropriate here.

III.—The armchair of Tunis Brinckerhoff, grandson of Abraham Joris, and named after his grandfather Teunis Gysberts Bogaert. The small parlor chair to the left is believed to have belonged to his grandmother Bogaert, whose maiden name was Sarah Rapalje. She was born June 9, 1625, at Albany, where her parents then resided, and was the first white child born in the New Netherlands. In honor of that event, the Dutch authorities presented to her a tract of land, at the Wallaboucht in Broooklyn.

IV.—A singularly formed chest for valuable papers, money, etc. The lock of the chest is a study in itself, and would give an expert great trouble in opening it. The chest is easily two hundred years old.

T. V. W. B.

BI-CENTENNIAL BRINKERHOFF RE-UNION,

AT

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.,

AUGUST 27, 1885.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

How the Bi-Centennial Brinkerhoff Re-union was first suggested, and how it was afterwards organized and made a success is accurately told in the following pages. But it is proper to say more particularly, that it is more than likely a re-union would not have been held if General R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, from the time of its first suggestion after the Gettysburg meeting, had not kept urging it with untiring persistency ; and it is also proper to say that credit for the organization and success of the re-union is wholly due to the officers of the Bergen County Brinkerhoff Association, assisted by the very efficient ladies' committee that presided over the refreshment department, all of said persons being of Brinkerhoff blood or connection, although some are not not so fortunate as to bear the family name.

In addition to the credit to be given to those who subscribed the necessary funds, special credit is due to Major S. H. V. Moore, for furnishing the tent and the band ; to Mr. Peter Mehrhoff for the generous and courteous manner in which he granted the use of the old homestead grounds, of which he is now the owner; and to Mr. Albert B. Christie for his hospitable surrender of his dwelling house and premises, for the accommodation and entertainment of the numerous guests.

Owing doubtless to the absolute novelty of such a meeting in the county of Bergen, the projectors of the re-union met at first with very slight encouragement, even from the Brinkerhoff's themselves, at least within the county, but when its success was demonstrated, the most gratifying interest was shown on all sides and the warmest approval was evoked.

The managers of the re-union had every reason to be satisfied with their success. It was greater than they expected, and was, in itself, an ample reward for their labor and care. To all who gave their assistance or encouragement they extend grateful acknowledgement.

FAMILY RECORD.

FAMILY RECORD.

FAMILY RECORD.

Family Record.

LINE OF DESCENT.

FIRST GENERATION, - JORIS DIRCKSEN BRINCKERHOFF.

BI-CENTENNIAL BRINKERHOFF RE-UNION.

ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION.

On Monday the sixth day of July, 1885, a few members of the Brinkerhoff family in the County of Bergen and State of New Jersey, met at the Court House at Hackensack in said county, for the purpose of considering the holding of a family re-union in the month of August ensuing. At this meeting a Bergen County Brinkerhoff Association was organized, with John H. Brinkerhoff, president ; Cornelius Christie, secretary; Stephen H. V. Moore, treasurer; and James D. Brinkerhoff, Henry E. Brinkerhoff, Andrew H. Brinkerhoff, Harvey Iserman and Jacob B. Williams, executive committee; and it was also resolved to hold a preliminary meeting at said Court House on July 15, at 6 P. M., to arrange for such re-union. By direction of the association invitations to such meeting were sent to Brinkerhoffs generally living in or near the County of Bergen, and in response thereto about a dozen persons assembled at the time and place appointed. A sufficient sum having been then and there subscribed to warrant the undertaking, it was definitely resolved to hold the re-union; to hold it on the 27th day of August then next, and to hold it on the old homestead grounds of Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff, at Ridgefield Park in said county. It was further determined to have a meeting of all who could conveniently attend, every Wednesday evening until the day fixed for the re-union. At a subsequent meeting the following invitation circular was adopted and directed to be sent by each member of the association to every Brinkerhoff whose address could be ascertained.

INVITATION.

BRINKERHOFF RE-UNION.

To members of the Brinkerhoff family, by name or blood everywhere, greeting :

The members of the Brinkerhoff family in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have arranged to hold a re-union at Ridgefield Park (formerly known as Old Hackensack), in said county, on Thursday, the 27th day of August of this year (1885).

The place chosen for the re-union is a part of what was formerly the homestead farm of Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff, the common ancestor of a large proportion of the Brinkerhoff family in this country, and the farm was purchased by him from Epke Jacobsen Banta (the father of all the Bantas

in this section) by deed bearing date June 17, 1685—just two hundred years ago in June last.

On this farm Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff settled at the time of said purchase, he being the first Brinkerhoff who settled in the present limits of Bergen County, and the farm being the first place where any Brinkerhoff settled in these limits. And here some of his direct descendants, of the Brinkerhoff name, continued to reside as proprietors, down to the year 1861 —an uninterrupted ownership and occupancy of over 175 years.

Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff emigrated from Holland to this country in the year 1638—coming with his father, Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff, the common ancestor of all the Brinkerhoff's now living in the United States.

He first settled with his father's family on Staten Island, and afterwards on Long Island, in the State of New York.

In 1677 he purchased a tract at Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, in this State, on which tract some of his descendants still reside.

In 1679 he joined with a few other Dutchmen from Bergen, and purchased the Indian title to the site of what is now Passaic City, in this State, but soon afterwards he abandoned that purchase, and secured the Old Hackensack farm above mentioned, for his permanent home.

Abraham, a brother of Hendrick, settled with his father on Long Island, and has left numerous descendants, most of whom spell their name Brinckerhoff.

Aaltje, a sister, married William Van Cowenhoven, and many persons by the name of Cowenhoven or Conover, and coming from those families, in different parts of the country, trace their descent from her.

The Brinkerhoffs have obeyed so diligently the scriptural injunction "increase and multiply," that it has been estimated there are now living in this country five or six thousand persons, all descendants of Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff above named.

But better than mere numbers is the highly honorable record the family has made for civic and Christian virtues—a record of which every Brinkerhoff has good reason to be proud.

Come, then, one and all, from far and near, wherever you may be, of Brinkerhoff name or blood, come, and let us make the day of our re-union a happy and a memorable one.

Dated Bergen County, July 29, 1885.

JOHN H. BRINKERHOFF,
President.

By order of the Bergen County Brinkerhoff Executive Committee.

JAMES D. BRINKERHOFF,
Chairman.

In accordance with the direction of the Association, an ample supply of these circulars was printed, and a large number of them was distributed.

After the meeting of July 15, the labors devolved upon two

or three members of the Association, who met weekly, according to the original arrangement, until Monday, August 17, when about twenty Brinkerhoff ladies met at the Court House at Hackensack in the afternoon and organized for the solution of the refreshment problem by electing Mrs. Jacob A. Brinkerhoff president, Mrs. Abram De Baun vice-president, and Mrs. Jacob B. Williams secretary.

The sagacity and enthusiasm with which the ladies entered into the affair gave it a new pledge of success, and their part of the re-union was managed with remarkable skill from the first.

At a late meeting, just previous to the re-union, Mr. John H. Brinkerhoff was appointed to preside over the exercises, with Mr. James D. Brinkerhoff as vice-president. The programme of exercises was referred to a committee, and the following general committees of gentlemen and ladies were appointed for the occasion:

COMMITTEES.

GENTLEMEN.

John H. Brinkerhoff,	President.
James D. Brinkerhoff,	Vice-President.
Cornelius Christie,	Secretary.
Major S. H. V. Moore,	Treasurer.

Capt. H. E. Brinkerhoff,	Col. Jas. V. Moore,
Capt. James Christie,	Isaac J. Brinkerhoff,
Andrew H. Brinkerhoff,	Jacob B. Williams,
Rev. Harvey Iserman,	John Brinkerhoff,
William Brinkerhoff,	Abram De Baun,
David A. Christie,	Andrew S. Brinkerhoff,
William H. Brinkerhoff,	Edward Stagg.

LADIES.

Mrs. Jacob A. Brinkerhoff,	President.
Mrs Abram De Baun,	Vice-President.
Mrs. Jacob B. Williams,	Secretary.

Mrs. Romeyn Brinkerhoff,	Mrs. David Christie.
Mrs. Garrett R. Oldis,	Mrs. Jas. D. Brinkerhoff,
Mrs. H. E. Brinkerhoff,	Mrs. John Ackerman,
Mrs. G. R. Alyea,	Mrs. A. H. Brinkerhoff,
Mrs. A. S. Brinkerhoff,	Mrs. Garret Van Winkle,
Mrs. E. A. Berry,	Mrs. John Brinkerhoff,
Miss Hattie Brinkerhoff,	Miss Emma Christie,
Miss Anna B. Christie,	Miss E. M. Brinkerhoff.
Miss Kate B. Brinkerhoff,	Miss Minnie Christie.

THE RE-UNION.

August 27, the day of the re-union opened most auspiciously, and was bright and pleasant throughout, and the Old Homestead grounds at Ridgefield Park presented such a scene of activity and gayety as, it is safe to say, they had never before known in all their history.

The handsome tent, pitched in just the right spot, midway between the public road and the river, with the national colors floating at its top, flags flying from poles planted on the site of the Old Homestead on the river banks, and of the spring near by, the river itself in its placid beauty, with now and then a passing schooner cleaving its way so peacefully and leisurely, contrasted with the hum and hurry of flying trains, one right on the heels of another, on the twin railroads on its banks; on one side the fine modern residence of Mr. Peter Mehrhoff, and on the other the antique dwelling house and outhouses of Mr. Albert B. Christie, with the crowd of people arriving by train or in carriages, and meeting and mixing in happy intercourse, all in the light of a sweet summer's day, made a most delightful picture.

And the accommodations provided by the association were ample and excellent. The tent was 40 x 80 feet in size, floored throughout, with a large platform at each end, and just nicely held the number that was present. One of the large barn buildings of Mr. Albert B. Christie, 26 x 48 feet in size, had been transformed into a convenient dining saloon for the occasion, and decked with greens and flags, with its generously furnished and tastily set tables, gracefully attended by the fair members of the committee, looked quite inviting, and answered its purpose admirably, while the old-fashioned dwelling house was freely opened to all who chose to accept its hospitality. Carriages were provided for the convenience of guests, and the Reception Committee were ready at all times to render any needed service.

The guests began to arrive about 10 A. M., the hour fixed for the opening, and after that continued to stream in during the remainder of the day. Each train on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad seemed to bring its car full, and carriage after carriage kept depositing its happy loads.

A book was opened in the tent for the registry of the Brinkerhoffs present, and all through the day the fair attendants, Miss Ida C. Moore and her assistants, were kept more than busy in taking the names of those eager to register.

Drake's Zouave Regiment Band, of Elizabeth, N. J., furnished the music, and their stirring strains at intervals gave a very desirable variety to the proceedings.

At about noontime the refreshments began to be served, and all were generously and gracefully attended to in turn, without a jar, and with baskets full of fragments over.

Just before the time appointed for the exercises—about 2.30 P. M.—Mr. Williams, the Hackensack photographer, took two excellent pictures of the assembled crowd with the tent for a background.

A very neatly printed programme was then distributed and eagerly seized by the now thoroughly interested audience, the title page bearing the family coat of arms with its noble motto "*Constans fides et integritas*," a handsomely painted copy of which belonging to Mrs. Rev. G. W. Ferguson, of Sing Sing, N. Y., had been brought to the re-union, and was hung up in the tent, attracting much attention and admiration.

THE EXERCISES.

At the appointed time the meeting was called to order by the president, John H. Brinkerhoff, and the exercises began, the officers and speakers occupying the platform at one end of the tent and the band occupying that at the other end.

By courtesy of the meeting, Abraham S. Jackson, Esq., of Jersey City, took the platform for a few moments, and explained a genealogical chart, prepared by him, showing his Brinkerhoff origin, evoking from the audience a brief but spirited talk about the true spelling of the family name.

The regular exercises were then given as follows:

INVOCATION by the Rev. Christian Brinkerhoff, of West Farms, N. Y.

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

OPENING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, MR. JOHN H. BRINKERHOFF, OF RIDGEFIELD, BERGEN CO., N. J.

My Brinkerhoff Brothers and Sisters: In the name of the Bergen County Brinkerhoffs I give you all a hearty welcome to this re-union, and our welcome is extended as well to our neighbors and friends who meet with us.

Let me tell you how this re-union has come to pass. About a year ago a Brinkerhoff Reunion was held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, at which I had the honor to be present as an invited guest. It was a very pleasant and interesting gathering, and as these Gettysburg Brinkerhoffs are an offshoot from our Bergen County branch, their success naturally suggested the thought of a re-union at the Old Home here. Then some one, who had been studying the family history, suggested that as 1685 was the year in which Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff, our Bergen County ancestor, first settled here, the year 1885—just two hundred years later—would be an appropriate time to have our Bergen County Re-union. And that is how we are here to-day.

But where are we? Why here, on the Old Homestead Grounds of Hendrick Jorisen, our Bergen County ancestor, who purchased this farm June 17, 1685. Here, where this tent stands, we are within three or four hundred feet of where the old homestead stood on the river's bank, within ten or fifteen feet of where the old barn stood, just south of the lane that led from the public road, known as Queen Anne's Road, to the homestead, and about three hundred feet south of the site of homestead of Derick, the son of Hendrick Joris, where you now see the handsome residence of Mr. Peter Mehrhoff.

Here is not only the place where my ancestor Hendrick Joris and his son Cornelius lived, but where my maternal grandmother and her father, Jacob Brinkerhoff, and her grandfather, Jacobus Brinkerhoff, also lived.

For my claim to represent the Brinkerhoff's is a double one, as I come from Hendrick Joris both through his sons Cornelius and Jacobus—through Cornelius on my father's side and Jacobus on my mother's side.

The Old Homestead which stood about fifty feet from the river's edge, and was just grazed by the New Jersey Midland

Railroad, when that was built about 1870, was shortly afterwards destroyed by fire, caught from a passing train.

My own home, where myself and my ancestors have lived for about one hundred and fifty years continuously, at what is now known as Ridgefield, but was formerly known as English Neighborhood, is distant easterly about one mile from where we are now standing. My home is now the oldest Brinkerhoff Homestead in the county of Bergen.

This place where we are holding our re-union, now known as Ridgefield Park, was formerly known as Old Hackensack.

So you all see where we are, and why we are here.

Again I bid you all welcome, and hope you may find it good and pleasant to have come to this re-union.

SONG OF WELCOME.

Written for the occasion by a descendant of Hendrick Jorisen Brinkerhoff, Bergen Co., N. J.

(SUNG BY THE ASSEMBLY. AIR: DUNDEE.)

1. Brothers and Sisters, Kinsfolk all,
Come join our twice-centennial,
Let this a glad reunion be,
Beneath our old ancestral tree.

2. Come, sing the praise of worthiest sires,
And of their vrows who kept the fires
Of home-born virtues ever bright,
With faithful love's celestial light.

3. Of Hendrick George we'll proudly sing,
And to his name our praises bring,
Whose skill and courage, faith and zeal,
True worth and wisdom well reveal.

4. Who twice one hundred years ago,
With that far thought that prophets know,
Chose this most fair and beauteous place,
To make a Mecca for his race.

5. And as upon this hallowed ground,
In kinship's name we gather round,
Be this our pledge and purpose high,
With Hendrick's virtuous deeds to vie.

6. And may we all a happy band,
Gather at last in that fair land,
Where Hendrick's faithful steps did tend,
In blest re-union ne'er to end.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT HENDRICK.

BY GEN. R. BRINKERHOFF.

"Two hundred years ago, on the seventeenth of June, 1685, Hendrick Jorise Brinkerhoff, the common ancestor of nearly all of the New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Central New York and Western Brinkerhoffs, became the owner of the lands upon which we have now gathered; and now, for the first time, his descendants, like the prodigal son, have come to themselves sufficiently to assemble together in honor of their great ancestor. I say great ancestor, not because we know very much about him, but because from the glimpses we get of him in the historic vistas of two hundred

years ago, and from the impress he left upon his immediate descendants, it is very evident he was one of the foremost of the early giants who gave direction to the currents of civic and religious life in this section of the New World.

The center of every community of Dutchmen in those early days was the church. Like Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and Moses, whose names they delighted to bestow upon their children, the first thing they thought of in removing to a new place was the establishment of an altar of worship to the God of their fathers, and so we find our ancestor Hendrick, within a few months of his arrival here, uniting with others in founding the church at Hackensack which from that day to the present has remained a benediction to the State.

Upon the roll of members who organized that church, the first two names are those of our ancestors Hendrick Jorise and his wife Claasie Cornelese.

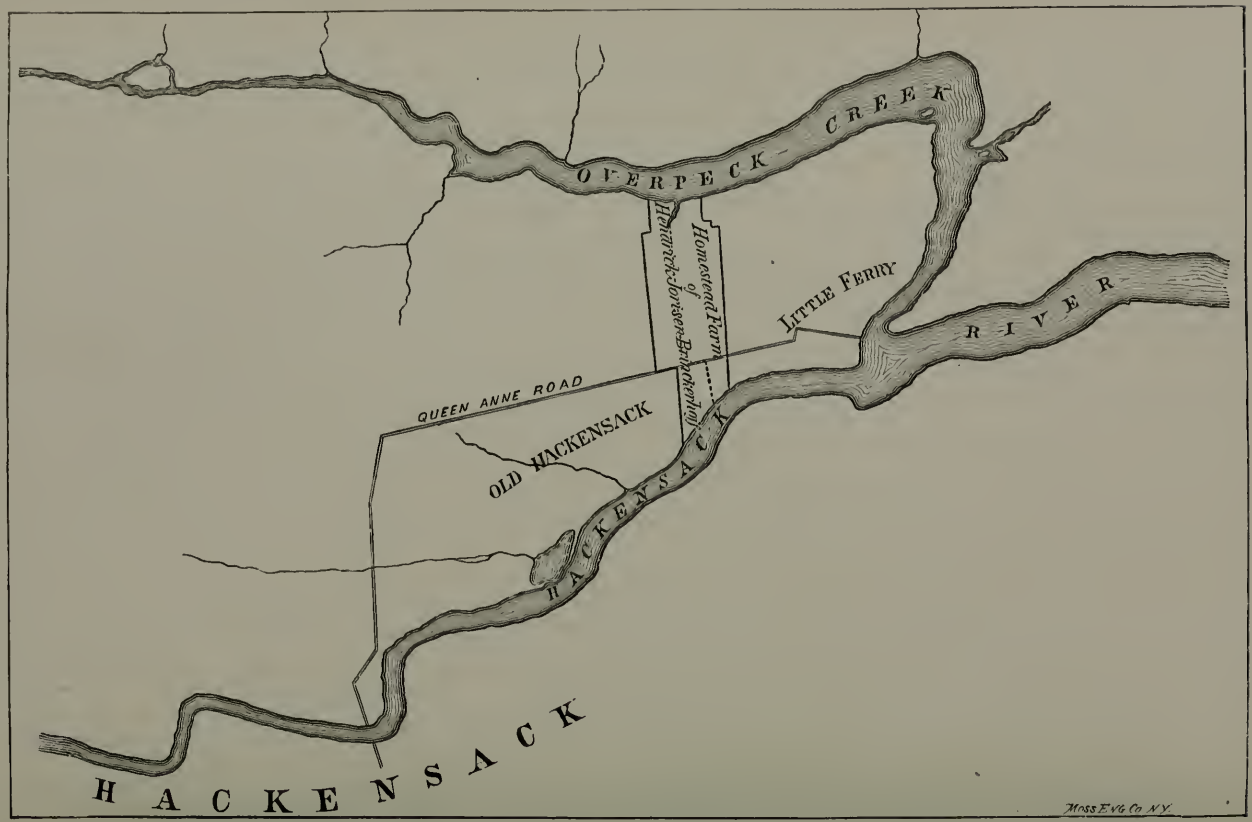
In those days a signature consisted of the baptismal name only, and the name of the father. Hendrick Jorise meant Henry, son of George Brinkerhoff, and Claasie Cornelese meant Clarissa, daughter of Cornelius Boomgaert.

From the official records of deeds it would seem that our ancestor, for several years before his actual settlement here, had contemplated a removal from Long Island to New Jersey, for we find, as stated in your letter of invitation to this re-union, that in 1677 he purchased a tract of land at Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, in this State, on which some of his descendants still reside. In 1669 he joined with a few other Dutchmen from Bergen, and purchased the Indian title to the site of what is now Passaic City, in this State, but soon afterwards he abandoned that purchase and secured the Old Hackensack farm, upon which we are now assembled, for his permanent home. Possibly he may have resided for a time upon the Bergen purchase, but thus far I have no certain evidence of it.

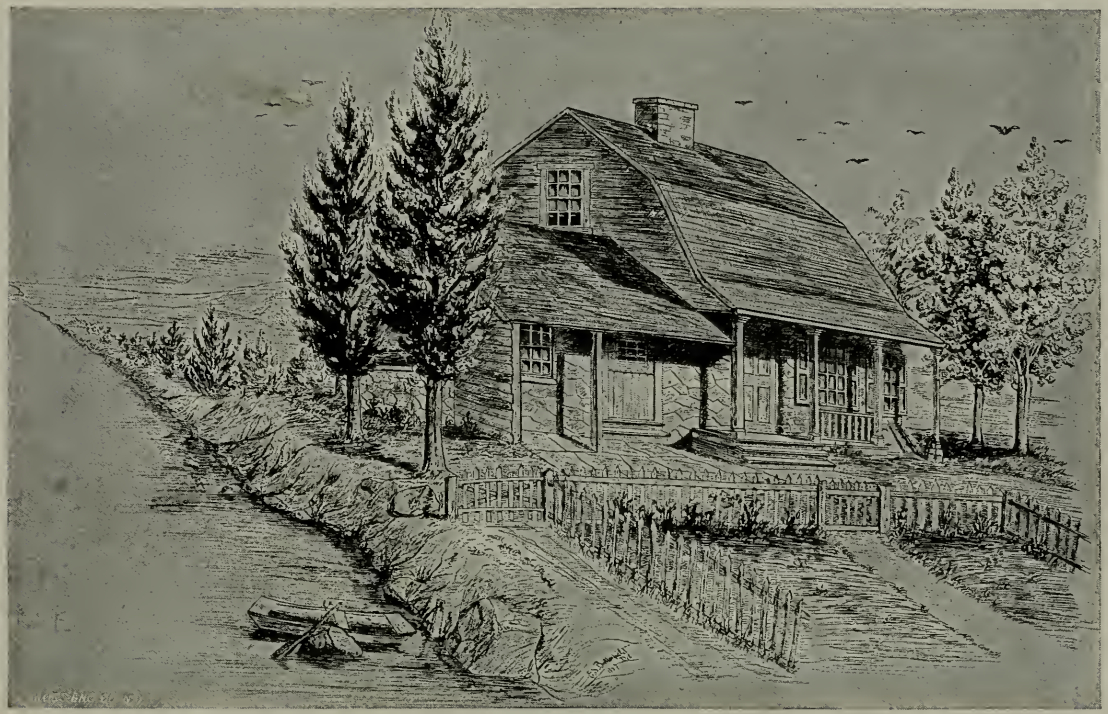
When Hendrick settled upon this place where we now are, he must have been at least fifty-five years old. We know that his father's family consisted of three sons and a daughter, in the following order, viz: Derick, Hendrick, Abraham, and Aeltie, and we know that Abraham was born in 1632. The family came to New Amsterdam in 1638, and all the children were born in Holland.

It is evident, therefore, that Hendrick was born prior to 1632,

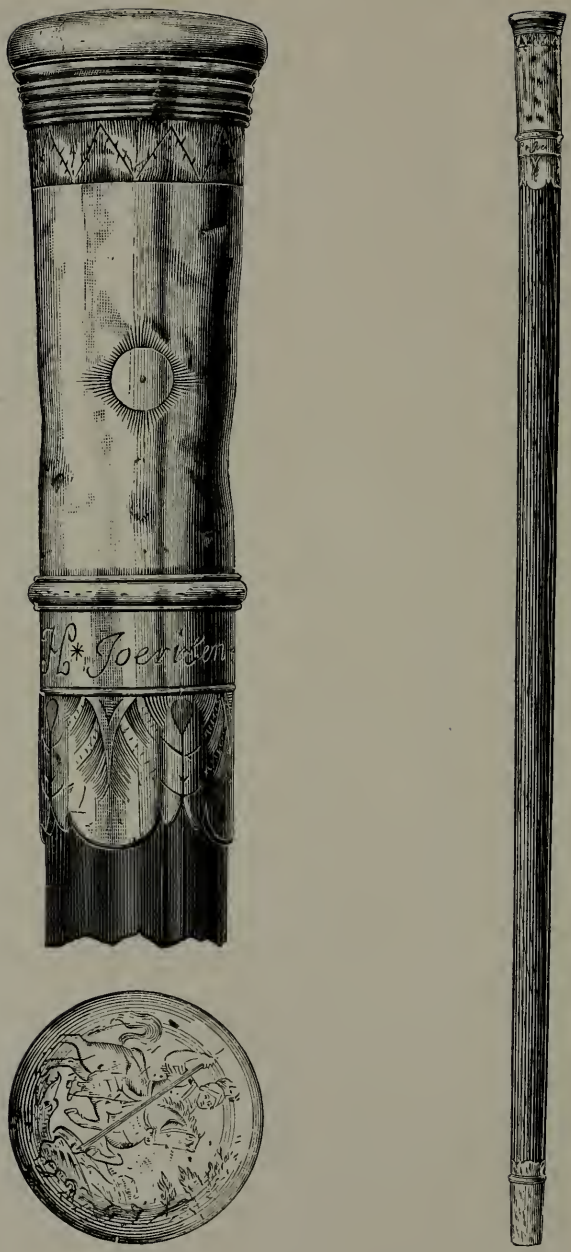
The Old Secretary of Joris Dircksen Brinckerhoff, 1638.



'Homestead Farm of Hendrick Jorisch Brinckerhoff, at Old Hackensack (now Ridgefield Park)', Bergen County, N J.



Homestead of Hendrick Jorisen Brinckerhoff, at Old Hackensack (now Ridgefield Park), Bergen County, N. J.



Cane of Hendrick Jorisen Brinckerhoft.

and probably about 1630, which would make him fifty-five years old when he came to reside upon the Hackensack farm.

The prime of his life, therefore, was spent upon Long Island, and consequently by searching the records there, I have no doubt, we shall hear of him frequently, for he was a man of mark wherever he went.

A hasty glance through a book I found in the library of the Long Island Historical Society, entitled "The Early Settlers of Kings County" (page 49), gave me the following items of information:

"Hendrick Jorise Brinkerhoff married Claasie Cornelese Boomgaert, of Middlewout, Flushing. Name on Indian deed of Flushing of 1670, and on assessment roll of 1675. Member of the Hempstead Assembly of 1665, from Flushing, and a magistrate of said town in 1662, '63 and '73. Removed from Flushing to the Eastern Branch of the Hackensack River, New Jersey, where he bought land June 17, 1685. His descendants in New Jersey sometimes write their names Blinckerhoff. Issue Susannah, baptized January, 1661; married Roelof Van Der Linde, of Hackensack; Cornelius married Aegie Vreeland and resided at Hackensack; Derick of Hackensack married Margaret Seba Banta; and Jacobus of Hackensack, baptized March 29, 1685, married Angeniette Banta."

It is evident, therefore, that in Long Island, rather than in New Jersey, we must look for historic traces of our ancestor, for in Long Island the more active part of his life was spent. After coming to this re-union I received authentic evidence that Hendrick was one of the early magistrates of the county of Bergen, and this morning I received a copy of his commission, which is as follows:

"The Governor and Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey: To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, amongst other acts of the General Assembly of this Province, it is enacted that in every town in and throughout this Province there shall be a court held monthly on the first Wednesday of every month, for the determination of all causes and cases of debt or trespass where titles of land are not concerned, to the value of forty shillings, or under, by three persons without a jury.

"Now, know ye that we have commissioned and appointed Hendrick Jouresen (and two others) Justices of the Peace, all of Hackensack, in the county of Bergen, gentlemen, the persons and

commissioners during our pleasure to hear and determine all and every of the causes and cases above mentioned, which shall or may happen in the said town of Hackensack and the limits, liberties and precincts thereof; and they, or any two of them, to do, act and perform all and every the things, powers and authorities, which by the said acts are prescribed or directed to be done, acted and performed and acccording to law and justice.

* * * * * * * *

"Given under our hand and seal of the said Province the fifth day of February, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord and Lady William and Mary over England, etc., King and Queen, Anno Domini, 1693.

AND. HAMILTON, [Seal.]

"By the Governor's Command.

THOS. GORDON,
Deputy Sect'y."

It is very possible there are in this neighborhood, in old chests and garrets, old letters and documents written in the Dutch language, which, if brought to the light, would give us large information, and I hope they will be hunted up and examined.

Forty years ago, in the old homestead upon this very farm where we now are, I know there were two old chests which came down from our ancestor, and were filled with documents which would have thrown a flood of light upon history. Unfortunately, these chests and their precious contents have disappeared, but it does not seem possible that any one would have wantonly destroyed them, and I am still in hopes that some of them will yet turn up.

Forty years ago, on the 26th day of December, 1844, the Rev. Cornelius T. Demarest, then the pastor of Hackensack and English neighborhood Churches, wrote a letter to our kinsman, the Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio, and then a member of Congress, in which he gives a great deal of information in regard to the Brinkerhoff family. A copy of this letter is in my possession.

He says: "Agreeably to your request, and as soon as my duties permitted, I went to the old home. Jacob Brinkerhoff, son of Albert, who resides there now with his mother and who I expect will inherit the old site, permitted me to examine the old papers. They are contained in two small chests. One of them contains the papers of Jacob, the father of Albert, his title deeds,

last will, etc. The other small chest, the sight of which would have delighted the eyes of an antiquarian, for its appearance was enough to carry one's thoughts back to the times of the first settlement, contained the oldest writings on paper and parchment. I examined them with care. Some of them were almost defaced and some devoured by the frequent perusal of that severe critic—the moth insect."

After several pages of manuscript describing this farm and its early historic surroundings, he says: "The name of your ancestor was Hendrick Jorise Brinckerhoff. The orthography is with the "c" in the earliest documents. As we approach our times the "c" is occasionally omitted and then again resumed and finally dropped altogether."

In a title deed dated May 1, 1707, sixth of Queen Anne, he is called Hendrick Jorise Blinckerhoff. The "l" is evidently a vulgar mistake, and not usual in the present day.

I find but one signature of the first settler, and that is Hendrick Jorise. Jorise is a contraction of Joris-soon; that is George's son. So the sons of Hendrick write Hendrickse, after their baptismal names.

The oldest title deed in the collection bears date June 17, 1685. It is from Epke Jacobse, who, I conclude, was a Banta, as I find it subsequently in that connection.

Further on he says: Hendrick Jorise, it seems, died without a will. His widow is called Classie, *i. e.*, Clarissa, according to many, but I rather think it is the feminine of Claas, or Santa Claus, the tutelary saint of the old Hollanders. Claas, you know, is Nicholas, a Greek nomen, abbreviated.

The eldest son of Hendrick lived at Communipaw, and was called Cornelius, and in a certain deed, the date of which I cannot decipher, he is called the heir-at-law. According to this deed the widow and heir-at-law, for £500, New York silver money, sell to the two brothers, Derick and Jacobus, living at Old Hackensack, all their claims on the Hackensack property.

The commonly received idea that Hendrick did not long survive his purchase, as stated by Riker in The Annals of Newtown, is not borne out by the official documents. In the first volume of deed records at Hackensack, page 31, there is a deed recorded in which, under date of February 4, 1708, in reign of Queen Anna, Hendrick Jorsen Blinckerhoff conveys to his son Cornelius the Bergen tract heretofore referred to, and in 1712 there is a release of dower upon this tract by his widow Claasie.

It is evident, therefore, that Hendrick died between 1708 and 1712, and must have been about eighty years old. After his death his widow seems to have resided with Cornelius, the oldest son, at Bergen, where it seems probable that Hendrick first settled in New Jersey.

Dominie Demarest, in his letter to Judge Brinkerhoff, says: Old John Brinkerhoff (I spoke of him before) related to me years ago (say thirty), that the first Brinkerhoff who came from Holland to New York settled on Long Island. From there he moved to Bergen, not liking it on Long Island. The oldest son of your ancestor certainly lived at Bergen, and his mother Claasie with him.

Of course this refers to Hendrick. His father, Joris Derickson, remained on Long Island, where he died January 16, 1661. His brother Abraham also remained on Long Island, where he was the progenitor of the B-r-i-n-c-k-erhoffs.

In continuance of the foregoing statement Dominie Demarest says: Old John Brinkerhoff related to me this incident: When your ancestor left Holland his father (more likely his grandfather), presented him a silver cup of elegant workmanship, and had engraved upon it "Hendrick Joris." This cup fell into the hands of Cornelius, the eldest son of your ancestor, who lived at Communipaw, Bergen, and one of the name used it as a cider mug. Old John had often seen it standing on the stoop. It was finally sold at auction with other property of the last owner upon his decease, and was bought by some one and presented to the old English Neighborhood Church as a sacramental cup. It was about eight or ten inches high, of fine form, no handles, elegantly flowered, etc. I have often handled it from 1813 to 1824, when I removed to New York, where I was minister of the King Street church fifteen years. This cup with other church property fell into the hands of our enemies. I made inquiry about it the other day. They had sold it for old silver (the vandals !) and procured two others in its place.

As already stated, Hendrick married Claasie, daughter of Cornelius Boomgaert, of Middlewout, Flushing Township, Long Island. They had six children as follows, and all born on Long Island:

1.—Geertje, born February 20, 1670.

2.—Margrietje, born June 13, 1671. Married Mattys DeMott, of Kingston, May 6, 1705. United with Hackensack Church October 5, 1701.

3.—Cornelius, born in Middlewout, L. I. Married Aegie Vreeland May 24, 1708. Died September 1, 1770, aged ninety-seven years. He was sometimes called Cornelius Hendrickson Van Blinkerhoff. He united with the Hackensack Church April 8, 1699.

4.—Joris, died February 5, 1692.

5.—Dirck, united with the Hackensack Church April 8, 1699. Married first Margrita Sibese Banta October 31, 1703; second Abigail Ackerman October, 1733.

6.—Jacobus, married Augenitje, daughter of Hendrick Banta, April 17,1708. He and all of his family were members of the Hackensack and Schraalenburg Churches.

Cornelius, as we have already seen, settled on the Bergen property, and Derick and Jacobus took the homestead. The children of these brothers, with a single exception so far as I can learn, settled in Bergen County, and their descendants for the most part have always remained in this vicinity. Quite a large number are in New York City or Brooklyn, and a few are in other States, but the larger proportion, I judge, are still in New Jersey.

The exception referred to above was that of Joris, the eldest son of Jacobus, who with his seven sons removed to the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in Adams County, in 1770, where a large number of his descendants still reside. Four of these sons subsequently (from 1793 to 1800) removed to Cayuga County, New York. All of these sons (with a single exception) had large families, and from them are descended nearly all of the Brinkerhoffs west of New Jersey and the Hudson river.

The B-r-i-n-c-kerhoffs who are descendants of Abraham, the brother of Hendrick, have rarely wandered away from the valley of the Hudson. These two family streams, although running in parallel lines so near together, have rarely commingled, and, until recently, have not acted as if there was any kinship between them.

Hereafter, I trust, this condition of affairs will not continue, and that from this bi-centennial re-union we shall recognize each other as brethren, and cordially unite in preserving the family history and traditions so honorable to us all, and in creating and maintaining that *esprit de corps* so essential to the continuance of the family virtues.

We are now in the tenth generation of Brinkerhoffs in America, and there are now several thousands of the name or blood upon American soil, and I am very sure that there is not another

family upon the Continent that can produce a larger percentage of men and women who are better citizens or more loyal to God and their country.

Of the thousands of our name who have come and gone through these ten generations, not a single one, so far as I have been able to ascertain, has ever been convicted of a breach of any criminal law, and it is very rarely that I have heard of one as either defendant or plaintiff in any civil action.

In every department of human activity, either of body or mind, the Brinkerhoff name has honorable position or record, and I trust it will be no fault of ours if this showing is not maintained and enlarged in the generations which shall come after us.

Where Hendrick was buried we do not know, but probably in the cemetery adjoining the church of which he was one of the first members and officers.

The oldest headstone in that cemetery, which has a legible inscription is marked with the initials H. B. and 1713. Whether that means Hendrick Brinkerhoff I do not know. If it can be authenticated as such, we ought to supplement it with a monument in enduring granite, and inscribe upon it the old family motto: "*Constans fides et integritas,*" which so fittingly embodies the character of the man.

The descendants of the Hollanders who founded the New Netherlands ought long ago to have maintained the pre-eminence of their fathers among the founders of the Great Republic in the New World.

It is proper and right that the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock should receive all the credit to which they are entitled, but it should be remembered that all that was best in the political system they established in New England they learned in Holland, and that the bigotry and intolerance which mars their history came from England and was never manifested in the slightest among the tolerant Dutchmen upon the Hudson.

It was the countrymen of William the Silent and John of Barneveld, and not the refugees of English tyranny that furnished the ideas of liberty and equality which shaped the destinies of the New World.

All honor then to Holland, the Little Giant of the salted seas, who single-handed and alone gave refuge and protection to the persecuted Protestants of all Europe, and furnished to America those seeds of liberty which have grown into the institutions under which we live in happiness to-day.

All honor to Hendrick Jorise Brinkerhoff who, as one among the first of the sons of Holland who came to America, and who aided to establish in the New World an asylum for the oppressed millions of the old, and who by his life and example gave to his descendants an inheritance of "faith and integrity," which is their richest treasure to-day?

Note I.

To be an administrator of the laws in the New Netherlands under the control of our Dutch ancestors was not only a responsible, but a serious business. This is very clearly indicated by the following translation of the opening prayer of the Burgomasters and Schepens of the Borough of New Amsterdam, A. D. 1653, as published in the historical magazine for June, 1867:

O! God of Gods, and Lord of Lords, and heavenly and merciful Father, we thank Thee that Thou hast not only created us in Thine own image, but that Thou received us as Thy children and guests, when we were lost. And in addition to all this, it has pleased Thee to place us in the government of Thy people in this place.

O! Lord, our God, we, Thy wretched creatures, acknowledge that we are not worthy of this honor, and that we have neither strength nor sufficiency to discharge the trust committed to us, except Thou vouchsafe to us Thy assistance.

We beseech Thee, O Fountain of all good gifts, qualify us by Thy grace, that we may, with fidelity and righteousness, serve in our respective offices. To this end enlighten our darkened understandings, that we may be able to distinguish the right from the wrong—the truth from falsehood; and that we may give pure and uncorrupted decisions, having an eye upon Thy word as a sure guide, giving to the simple wisdom and knowledge.

Let Thy Son be a light unto our feet and a lamp unto our path, so that we may never turn away from the path of righteousness.

Deeply impress on all our minds that we are accountable, not to man, but unto God, who seeth and heareth all things. Let all respect of persons be far removed from us, that we may award justice unto the sick and the poor, unto friends and enemies, to residents and strangers, according to the law of truth; and that not one of us may in any instance swerve therefrom.

And since gifts do blind the eyes of the wise and destroy the heart, therefore keep our hearts in judgment. Grant unto us also, that we may not rashly prejudge any one without a hearing; but that we patiently hear the parties, and give them time and opportunity for defending themselves; in all things looking up to Thee and to Thy word for counsel and direction.

Graciously incline our hearts that we may exercise the power which Thou hast given us, to the general good of the community, to the maintenance of the churches; that we may be a praise to them that do well, and a terror to evil doers.

Incline also the hearts of the subjects unto due obedience; so that through their respect and obedience our burdens may be made the lighter.

Thou knowest, Oh Lord! that the wicked and the ungodly do generally contemn and transgress Thine ordinances; wherefore clothe us with strength, courage, fortitude and promptitude; that we may, with all due earnestness and zeal, be steadfast unto the death against all sins and misdemeanors.

Oh, good and gracious God, command Thy blessing upon all our resolutions, that they may be rendered effectual and redound to the honor of Thy great and holy name, to the greatest good of the trusts committed to us, and to our salvation.

Hear and answer us, Oh Gracious God, in these our petitions, and in all that Thou seest we need, through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy beloved Son, in whose name we thus conclude our prayer: "Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever. Amen."

Note II.

In Holland the name is spelled Brinkerhoff, and the "c" has never been known. In March, 1883, I wrote to David Eckstein, the American Consul of Amsterdam (an Ohio man), and requested him, if possible, to put me into communication with some one in Holland of my name. By aid of the Government officials he was able to give me the names of Antonie Frederick Brinkerhoff, and Evert Jan Brinkerhoff, of the city of Zutphen, in the Province of Gelderland, and Otto Jan Brinkerhoff, of the city of Arnheim, in the same province. By correspondence with them I found they were brothers, and that their father, Joris Dircksen Brinkerhoff, resided at Norden, a village near Zutphen. From translations of letters thus received I make a few extracts. The first letter was from Antonie Frederick, under date of May 26, 1883, in which he says: I was very much pleased that I might have the honor to be the first to take up the pen in order to get acquainted with the foreign family of Brinkerhoff. I am overjoyed at it, and cannot express it on paper, and hope that the tie which has been laid may be an affectionate one, and hope in later writings to give you more information about the family in the Netherlands. I have also read in a book about Transval, wherein also appears the name of Brinkerhoff.

According to information, in the year 1681 Dirk Brinkerhoff married Johanna Harmsden, at Vorden, in Gelderland. This is a village in the neighborhood of Zutphen, and the stock of Brinkerhoff has resided there more than two hundred years, which is also my descent, and we have an uncle and a few cousins, and we are six children, four brothers, and two sisters.

* * * * * *

So I finish this writing, and on the thirtieth of May I will take a glass of wine on our formed acquaintance, as I then enter upon my thirty-third year.

Respectfully,

Antony Frederick Brinkerhoff.

In another letter, written in English, under date of August 8, 1883, he says:

The name of Brinkerhoff is to be found in Vorden from October, 16, 1612. This, our ancestor, had two sons; one of them has been baptized in 1613 as Jan Arens, and the other in 1615 as Jan Dirk. I have been told, but cannot answer for the truth of it, that one of these sons has flown before the Spaniards.

Jan Dirk Brinkerhoff had two children, one son baptized in 1672 as Harmanus, and one daughter baptized in 1673 as Geertje.

Jan Joris Brinkerhoff, who married on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1714, Geertje Haverkamp, had also two children, one son born on the fifteenth of March, 1737, and called Geradus Willem, and one daughter.

Jan Willem Brinkerhoff was born on the ninth of August, 1771, and had two sons and three daughters. One of these sons (my father) was born May 26, 1821.

In connection with the above it is to be said that the number of the family dwelling in the Netherlands does not amount to forty; say forty.

Tradition says that the reasons for our ancestors starting for the New World consists, chiefly, in that they were very much attached to the Christian dogma, and were not partial to the ecclesiastical situation here.

The Brinkerhoffs in the Netherlands are chiefly farmers, and all are in comfortable circumstances.

You will conceive that, because of the small number of the family here, they are very much attached to one another.

Brin-*c*-kerhoffs are unknown here, but certainly they belong to the Brinkerhoff family. The female members in the whole generation write their name Hendri*k*a, and we have cousins called Hendrick.

Yours most truly,

A. F. Brinkerhoff.

Antony's father writes me that he is the oldest of the Brinkerhoffs in the Netherlands. He says: I have another brother and two sisters. I have been married forty years, my wife is from Dreuthe, and we have six children. The home of my ancestors is Vorden. They all lived there from parent to parent, but from time to time they have been slowly drifting apart.

You write about Joris Dirksen Brinkerhoff. That name is still in the family; I bear it myself.

Antony Frederick, in one of his letters, says: My eager desire is, at any time you will intend to come to the Netherlands, to pay a visit to the small number of the family which is dwelling here.

This invitation doubtless means any member of the American family.

POEM WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION BY MRS. JOSEPHINE BRINKERHOFF, OF FARGO, DAKOTA.

READ BY GENERAL BRINKERHOFF.

Once on a time, an ancient legend runs,
A peasant sire had three sturdy sons.
While yet the lads were young the father died,
Leaving his blessing. (He had nought beside.)
But 'ere the spirit had forever fled,
He called his children to his humble bed
And thus addressed them, as they gathered near,
With many a grievous sob and bitter tear:
"Of this world's goods, my sons, I've none to leave;
Hard was my lot, and so before my sire's.
Toiling from early morn till dusky eve,
I've lived content, for few were my desires.
But, though I'm poor, one blessing I possess;
I prize it more than worldly wealth or fame:
'Tis more than diamonds, gold, or kingly dress,
Or knightly honors: *An unsullied name.*
I leave it to you, keep it so for aye."
And saying this the old man passed away.

Years passed. The lads reached man's estate,
But years had made them neither rich nor great.
With jading toil, through many an hour of pain,
Early and late their their scanty bread to gain,
They struggled on; yet still the honest name
Their father left them was without a stain.
But so it happened, in the little town
Near which they dwelt, a dreadful deed was done.
So horrid, shocking, and so bold,
It made the bravest peasant's blood run cold.
But how it came about I cannot tell;
Suspicion's breath upon the brothers fell.
And, as the story went, as such things do,
Suspicion straightway into surety grew,
Till they were taken, 'prisoned, and then tried
For murder, and I don't know what beside.

The witnesses were called, and, nothing loath,
Told all the fearful story under oath.
And though you'd own 'twas somewhat round about,
Their guilt was proven quite beyond a doubt.
But through it all the brothers sat serene,
Shocking the people with their hardened mein.
At length the judge, with look and tone severe,
Said he was ready their defense to hear.

With all the dignity of conscious innocence,
The eldest turned the eager crowd to scan,
Spake but these words with humble reverence:
"My Lord, our father was an honest man.
Living, he trained us well in virtuous ways;
Dying, he left but an untarnished name.
Reverencing him we feared not poverty,
Our only dread to feel the flush of shame,
Our one desire, with each the highest plan,
To live and die like him, *an honest man.*"

So clear, so true his voice rang out,
Through every heart ran a responsive thrill.
Even the austere judge began to doubt
And feel uncertain, much against his will.
Then all, with doubting air and searching eye,
Turned to the clownish witness standing there,
Who, with glib tongue and bold effrontery,
To the most damning evidence did swear.
Then the poor dastard wretch began to quail,
Writhing beneath a conscience sorely pressed,
Till, trembling, stammering and pale,
He fell upon his knees and all confessed.

The moral of this legend old,
And yet so true, is quickly told:

Riches may fly, and fame may die;
Titles be lost in greed and lust;
But reverence cherished for honored kin,
Lives in the heart a sacred trust.

Nearly three centuries ago
Our ancestor across the sea
Came, seeking for a tranquil home,
To this new world of mystery,
This wonderland, where riches lay
Ready for all who would possess,
Where lurked the wily savage foe,
Through all the tangled wilderness.
Here he could dwell and claim his own,
Make laws to govern church and state,
And, unmolested worship God,
As will and conscience might dictate.
Of riches he'd an humble store,
Boasted no proud exalted place,
No jeweled crest or titled name,
His only pride, his honest race.
With patient toil and thrifty ways,
He gained of wealth a goodly hoard;
Called acres broad and rich his own,
While sons and daughters blest his board.
Comely and strong they grew apace:
Loved simple truths and virtuous ways,
Were only wise in shunning vice,
Till reverent age had crowned their days.

Years passed, and these were laid to rest;
But other generations came.
From year to year they multiplied,
Till hundreds claimed the honored name.
They turned them to the east, the west,
Like branches of a goodly tree,
Or stream that wider grows the while
It nears the portals of the sea.
Yet still they cherished pious zeal,
Lived Godly lives without a fear,
Were just with strict integrity,
And worldly honors came to share.
The patriot's blood coursed through their veins,
Their sages trod the halls of state,
They spoke in poetry and song,
They claimed the honored and the great.
But through the changing tide of years,

They oft reviewed with honest pride,
These simple, earnest ancestors,
Their sturdy virtues true and tried.

Here where their honored ashes rest,
Upon the soil their feet have pressed,
We've gathered, like the clans of old,
A sacred festival to hold.
And, like the old clansmen here to claim,
One blood, one lineage, and one name.
To weld the ties of kinsmen true,
To own our brotherhood anew,
To speak with pride of kindred gone,
To celebrate their worth in song.
To teach the virtues they have told,
Our young to emulate the old,
To prize o'er all that priceless gift,
The dower of honesty and thrift.
Keep ever fresh their precepts wise,
And sacred hold their memories.
Our boast, we are in God's great plan,
Descendants of an honest man.

JOSEPHINE BRINKERHOFF.

AULD LANG SYNE.

(SUNG BY THE ASSEMBLY.)

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days of auld lang syne?

And here's a hand, my trusty frien',
And gie's a hand o' thine;
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For auld lang syne.

ADDRESS—THE BRINKERHOFF PIONEERS.

BY MR. T. VAN WYCK BRINKERHOFF.

MR. PRESIDENT, BRETHREN AND KINSMEN:

For the first time in my life I find myself in the presence of a gathering of people who bear my own family name; for the first time I stand among the descendants of George Dericksen Brinckerhoff. If any of you have ever been absent from your native land so long that the desire to return has become over-

powering, you will remember when your foot first touched again your native soil, what an indescribable home feeling surrounded you; the very air, the people and the land were all objects of your love and affection.

Some fifteen years ago, I went down to visit some of the homesteads of the family on Long Island. I had secured a native Brinckerhoff to aid me, and after making a few calls, we arrived at an old homestead on Flushing Bay, a long, low house, standing in the midst of a large yard, and surrounded by tall, massive sycamore trees, and oval glasses were set in the doorway above an old-fashioned brass knocker. I was brought in, and presented to an old lady of ninety-three years. She wore a white turban upon her head, and her dress was white. She was a Brinckerhoff born, and I was introduced as a cousin from Fishkill. She arose at once, as straight as an arrow, and her keen blue eye flashed upon me like the eye of an eagle when suddenly stirred upon her nest.

"Come near to me," she said, in a clear, ringing voice, "I want to look at you. You say your name is Brinckerhoff? And you are from Fishkill?" I answered that I was. "Now I had an Uncle George, a brother to my father, who went up to Fishkill when he was hardly grown to be a man. What do you know about him? Are you any of his people?" "He was my grandfather." "You are grandson of my Uncle George, are you?" "I had a Cousin Tunis," still watching me carefully, "what do you know of him?" "Your Cousin Tunis is my father." Before she had time to speak again, I asked her if she ever knew Uncle Morg, an old, colored family servant, born on Long Island, and older than she herself was.

"Why, yes, every one knows Uncle Morg," and reaching out her hand, she said, "Kiss me now. You *are* one of my people. I had thought and believed that you were all dead. God bless you for coming to see me," and her eyes were wet with tears.* My brethren, let us come here to-day not only with joy in our hearts, that our feet have again touched our native soil, but more than this, with the full assurance that we are at home, surrounded by the benedictions of brethren!

Mr. President, Brethren and Kinsmen: I come to-day to bear the greetings of the Flushing branch of the family, and to assure you that they most fully appreciate the honor that you have conferred upon them, by inviting them to become your guests at

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* Mrs. Catharine Bempser.

this joyful reunion. Most cheerfully do they accord all honor to their kinsmen, the Brinckerhoffs of Bergen County, for originating this family gathering and for surrounding it with so much of their munificence.

Two hundred years ago, you left our father's house, and we remained to guard that older home. Across this chasm of two full centuries, we clasp your hand of fellowship to-day, and in answer to your hearty welcome, we give back the sign, the ancient motto of our common family, "*Constans fides et integritas,*" with its largest interpretation. Immutable sincerity and loyalty, and let this covenant of our fathers be this day ratified and confirmed between us to endure forever.

It is time to halt; already high noon. It is time to call the roll—to rest awhile; and under the shadows of this old ancestral home, to talk to each other and to our children of earlier days and tell them of our common history. The way has been long, we have been too widely separated. We can realize to-day, as we never have before, what a loss we have all sustained by having been shut out so long, from so many of our kindred.

We come from small home circles, and can scarcely realize in what manner we are related to each other. Two hundred years have widened our family lines, until to some of us they seem effaced. We do not, however, bear so undefined a name as Smith, where all identity must of necessity be lost, or must center around a limited home circle. Our name is unlike any other; and therefore every man, woman and child can know with absolute certainty his or her relationship to Joris Dericksen, the ancestor of all who bear the Brinkerhoff name in America.

You may spell your name Brink or Brinck. It is a pure matter of taste, an honest preference which we exercise ourselves and must freely concede to others. So far as the family is concerned it is not worthy of a moment's consideration. Very few of our old Knickerbocker names have changed so little. Both forms are right, and have been sanctioned by long usage. They are important to us because both have been thoroughly legalized, and therefore should not be changed for trifling causes. My own family, for a hundred and fifty years, have certainly never used the c, but simple honesty requires me to say that my ancestors who lived prior to that time did use it, and if I mistake not, yours of the same period did also. The c in Brinck, therefore, clearly tells of its more ancient origin. It points to the older dialect of Holland, allied in many ways to the Old English of Chaucer's day.

Joris Dericksen without doubt, used the c, and so did both of his sons. They were all magistrates, and their signatures are still in existence.

It is most fitting too, that we should come here, amid these scenes which have been sanctified by the hallowed associations of generations, and inlaid forever by the footprints of those we hold most dear; here, upon the banks of this beautiful Hackensack River; upon this spot where, for almost a century and a half, the old stone house stood, whose form and surroundings were designed by the first founder of the Brinkerhoff family in New Jersey. It is fitting, eminently fitting, that we should gather around this spot, upon this beautiful August day, and here awaken our love of kindred and of home.

It seems indeed like an echo of the scenes which surround us now, when a year ago the first bugle strain of our family gathering came from near the battlefields of Gettysburg, from that hallowed, happy and peaceful homestead of the first Brinkerhoff in Pennsylvania, near the spot which was baptized with the carnage and blood of brethren in that awful struggle for national life and being.

Many of you who are present here to-day were present upon that joyful occasion.

Our honored president was there, touched indeed like the leaf when the first breath of autumn blows upon it, but fired with the intensity of a spirit which never grows old, and many more whose names I cannot mention. They are all here to-day.

It is right, my brethren and kinsmen, for you who were present there at that family gathering at Gettysburg, and right for you, who have come up here for the first time, to be here at this older shrine of the family, this older fountain head, and from the same spring from which our father Hendrick drank while living, to slake your thirst as you drink to the memory of our honored father and chief! We honor him to-day, not because he was a civil magistrate and a representative man in council, but more for what he was in himself, our common father; the first founder of his name in New Jersey, and one of the founders of the first Christian church which was located here, whose name is graven upon the hearts of his descendants! Our prayer to God to-day is, that the mantle of our honored father and chief may rest upon us and upon our children throughout all generations.

Two hundred years! What a scene spreads out before our

vision! What ever changing forms of men! How changed this beautiful river, which laves the sweet banks of meadows, of fields, of homes, and the busy world of trade! Over this winding stream and around its waterway the deep jungle grew down to the water's edge, from out the richness of a virgin soil, save where the long continued forest fires had swept over this green mass of life and formed openings and stretches of clearings upon its banks! The native lords of the soil were here! Hackensack is particularly mentioned as "a great place for Indians." They were then pushing their light canoes upon these waters, or hunting for game in the deep forests. I am not prepared to say how few white men were then occupying the soil along this stream, when Hendrick Brinkerhoff first secured title to his lands beside this river. There might have been as many, there might have been more than when his father, George Dericksen, in 1646, forty years previous obtained from Governor Kieft a patent to a farm in the city of Brooklyn, or Breuckeland, as it was then called. These lands were located not far from the present City Hall. Their exact position could still be identified. Then Joris Jansen de Rapalje, Abraham Rycken, or De Rycke, George Dericksen, and a few others, formed the present city of Brooklyn. When Hendrick was a boy, New Amsterdam contained a population of not more than three hundred inhabitants, excluding slaves and Indians. Your village of Hackensack is about twelve times as large as New Amsterdam was then. Those pioneer Hollanders had certainly a marvelous ability in many ways. They invariably selected the very best locations. It seems very apparent now, when the city of New York stretches all across the peninsula for eight miles or more, and contains a population of one million four hundred thousand souls. It seems very apparent now that that location at least was a very good one; but then, it was simply a point of land in the midst of the waters, and nothing more. And so of the city of Albany, nearly one hundred and fifty miles in the interior. When the pioneer Hollanders came there it was simply a wilderness, but just at that point, in some mysterious, unerring way, were laid the first stones for a city.

The Huguenots, too, true to their adopted fatherland and their people, were invariably proficient in the same art. They settled upon the Wallkill, not because the kill had deep banks, but because the valley was, as it has been ever since, beautiful to live in. The Holland Dutch, whether here, in New Jersey, or

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along the banks of the Hudson, followed up the streams until the valleys widened, and formed good pasture land, the best homes for themselves and their children. This old homestead is not an exception. Our father Hendrick planted his doorsteps upon this very spot, simply because it was, in his judgment, just the place he had been looking for, and his judgment stands approved down to the present day.

My friends, we are a family with a large admixture of Huguenot blood in our veins. We are not cold, distant and repellent in our natures. Some individuals, nay, whole families, are made up largely of what you might call uniform indifference. I never yet have seen such an ideal Brinkerhoff, never. There is nothing like indifference in his nature. He can't be indifferent, and this comes from the warm Huguenot element of his blood. You will find him magnetic and generous, oftentimes impulsive, sometimes absolutely wrong in his actions and convictions, but you will find him always there, true to the wrong and steadfast in the wrong. This comes from our Saxon Low Dutch element, and belongs to our blood and to our natures, to our blue eyes, to our light hair, to our fair and ruddy complexions. You will find all through the family men and women with dark hair and sallow complexions, and with more or less prominent Roman features. Both of these are true family types. Oftentimes men of large size combining great physical strength with *steady, determined wills.*

I sometimes think that our honored grandmother Susanna Dubbels has given a coloring to the family. I have always regarded her, and delight to think of her, as a type of that beautiful womanhood which has been constantly developed all through the generations. When our grandmother lost her darling first-born son, slain by the Indians on Staten Island, the young Derick —the idol of her heart—named after his people in the Fatherland, nothing could induce her to go there afterwards. It was enough that the sweet life of her innocent child had there been taken. She had a grand, queenly, womanly heart, and all through the family she has been repeating herself over and over again by giving to our women a large share of this same element combined not infrequently with much grace and personal beauty.

We have produced, moreover, as a family, men who have occupied prominent positions of public trust. We have had scores of lawyers and physicians, more by far than of ministers and divines. We have produced judges of the inferior and superior

courts, professors of colleges and members of Congress. These men have honored their name, and been ornaments to their families. Prominence of position is, at best, but a very uncertain standard of judgment, and well-meaning people are often misled thereby. You err greatly in judgment by taking it for granted that there must needs be a large number of doctors, lawyers and judges to give caste and position to a family. There have been men all through the family who have never occupied a public position, not even the place of a country esquire, who have been nevertheless peers and equals of the best men the family has produced. "Worth makes the man." General Grant was General Grant, the unknown quiet man around the tannery, and had the same latent power within him then, as when he led great armies to victory, or as when he was laid in his grave, and his funeral dirge swept round the world!

There must be more than a thousand persons who bear the Brinkerhoff name in America. You will find a goodly number of Brinkerhoffs here in New Jersey, a few on Long Island, some along the banks of the Hudson and in New York City, some in Central New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and many more who are building homes for themselves to-day that are bathed with the glories of the setting sun.

It is perfectly safe to say that ten thousand people walk the earth to-day, not bearing the Brinkerhoff name, but who are nevertheless the descendants of Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff. It is a large family, and widely scattered. Many of you may have supposed that, because you knew so few of the name, the name itself was fast passing from the earth. Not so, my brethren. When the bugle strain calls the family together two hundred and fifty years from to-day, none of us will be there; but one hundred men will stand in every man's place who has come up here to-day! One hundred men will answer that roll call for each one of us, wherever that gathering shall be held?

We lack now but three years of being two hundred and fifty years since the honored father and founder of our name landed at New Amsterdam in 1638. He came here to live, and brought with him his wife and family consisting of four children. He came here before the tide of immigration had set in, and belongs to an earlier period of history. There are a great many things of which we know absolutely nothing. We know nothing of the life of Joris Dericksen in the Fatherland, but I have in my possession an antique writing desk which belonged to him. It

stands in my parlor and is in perfect preservation. It is inlaid with satin wood and ebony, and is very ornamental in appearance. The interior is also beautifully inlaid, and contains a great number of secret drawers of singular construction. It holds the wills of six generations, and the desk is mentioned in all of them, and also the deeds of Abraham Joris to lands purchased in Flatbush. It is mentioned in the will of Tunis, who was seventeen years old, when Abraham Joris died, and was often said by him to have been brought from Holland when the family came to America.

Joris Dericksen means Joris, son of Derick. This form of expression when understood, enables us to comprehend better those early times. It was not confined to the sons. The daughters were known in the same manner. Margaretta Abrahams might be supposed to mean a Jewess of the first order. But not so then. It meant that she was the daughter of Abraham Brinckerhoff. He always signed his name Abraham Jorisse.

Beyond the fact that his father's name was Dirck, we know but little of his family. The great ocean, in almost all of our old families, forms an impassable line beyond which we cannot pass. The communications between families in most cases entirely ceased after they came to America. There is no correspondence to throw light and aid us in our investigations. It is certain, however, that the family had been long residents of Holland prior to 1638. More than three hundred years before that time, longer than America has been now settled, there was an Andrew Brinckerhoff, who was a Senator and a Syndic in 1307, and Syndic is a high government official or chief magistrate. He was undoubtedly of the same family. There are Brinkerhoffs in Holland to-day, and through Gen. Brinkerhoff we have had our first communications with them. They have the same family names we have, particularly George and Derick. In fact, the man who considers himself the oldest of all who bear the name in Holland, signs himself George Dericksen Brinkerhoff. They have been living in the same place ever since America was discovered, and are apparently in very comfortable circumstances. They know all about us, and realize that they are but few in number compared with the American family. If we had some of their photographs, we should probably see strong outlinings of the family here. For the past fifteen years I have been corresponding with a gentleman in Holland who belongs to my mother's family, Van Wyck, and nothing has impressed me more than the

photographs which have been sent and their almost exact likeness to the Van Wyck family here. The features of families are perpetuated for generations.

We know but little of the life of Joris Dericksen while in New Amsterdam. It is certain, however, that during this period his plans and purposes were entirely changed. In the room of purchasing lands in Staten Island, he obtained from Gov. Kieft, a patent to lands in the present city of Brooklyn. At the time he selected them, ten years later than this, there was not a Dutch church nor any other church, on all Long Island.

It must be borne in mind that when he came to America, he was but a young man, not quite thirty years of age, and that this period of his life had been mostly spent in Holland. It takes time for trees to grow, and more time to develop men, especially when thrown into entirely new situations. There is however, enough of his history remaining to show that he became a man of mark and prominence.

On March 26, 1646, he obtained his first lands from Gov. Kieft, and as his was the first land ever owned by the family in America, it will afford no doubt, much satisfaction to many of his descendants to have a full recital of his conveyance given. It is as follows:

"To Joris Dericksen, March 23, 1646, a certain piece of land, woodland, as well as maize land, lying at Marachkawick, bounded on the northwest by the land of Peter Cornellisson, and extends next to the said Peter Cornellisson till into the woods west, southwest, and southwest by west, 187 rods; into and through the woods, east, southeast, and southeast by east, between both, 157 rods; further toward the valley (marsh), into and through the woods and maize land, northeast, 66 rods, till to the maize land; and further 80 rods northeast by north, till to the valley (marsh), to the place of beginning."

These lands were located along the King's highway, between Fulton Street and Avenue, Raymond Street, and a line drawn a little south, and parallel to Tillary Street. They were in full view of New Amsterdam, and were chosen no doubt, for what seemed their greater security. These lands passed from the family and were sold by the heirs of Susanna Dubbels, on Feb. 28, 1687, to Hendricus Sleght. Eighteen years later, the heirs of Hendricus Sleght conveyed the same property to Carell Debevois. It is described as bounded east by a certain creek, northerly by the lands of Adrian Hoogland, westerly by the country road

leading to the ferry, as it is now in fence and formerly in the tenure and ownership of Hendrick Sleght. The Indian name of his new home, as stated in his conveyance was Marachkawick, meaning the sandy place. The Dutch afterwards called it Breuckland, broken land, but thought by some to mean the marsh land or brook land. There is some reason to think that he might have selected his lands and occupied them in the fall of 1644. Such occupancy was often made before conveyance was given. His house, as we have good reason to suppose, was situated on the east side of Fulton Street, half way between the City Hall and the ferry.

There is little to record of the next eight years. At the end of that time we find him an acting magistrate, which office he held until his death. No doubt he had been actively engaged in building his house, in cultivating and fencing his lands, and in otherwise improving his property. He was probably one of the first men elected to the office of magistrate, as seven years later there were only twenty-one families in what was then Gowanus, Wallabocht, and Breuckland.

In December, 1654, a small church edifice was erected at Midwout, Flatbush. This was the first church built on Long Island, and the Rev. Theodorus Johannes Polhemus was installed as its first pastor. Before this time there had been no services held in Breuckland, but afterwards Rev. Mr. Polhemus preached there and at Amersford on alternate Sabbath afternoons. The record says: "The Rev. Theodorus Johannes Polhemus preached voluntarily in the open streets, under the blue sky, when to avoid offense the house of Joris Dericksen was temporarily offered him here in Breuckland." In the assessment made to provide for his salary, there was but one person who contributed more than Joris Dericksen. There was this privilege granted, "that one-half the assessment could be paid in wampum, or country produce, such as corn, wheat, maize, etc." When the Breuckland church was organized, Joris Dericksen was chosen its first elder, and continued its only elder until the time of his death.

There was one gift which our honored father possessed that none of his descendants have ever been aware of. You have all probably noticed, that wherever you meet Brinkerhoffs, you find men who can whistle a tune or sing a song without any apparent effort. It has always seemed to me that this is one of the acquired abilities of the family. It affords me great pleasure, however, to assure you that this is one of your natural and inherited gifts.

Our honored father, Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff, was eminently a musical man—a man of song. I must quote again from the record: "Joris Derickson, having, prior to his death, acted as chorister, and since then Dominie Selyns having performed the same service." Now, it required no ordinary man to lead in those days, when the people sang with heart and soul the rich old psalmody of the fatherland. As the song bore them along, they were no more strangers in a strange land, but at home again, joining in the worship of the great congregations of Rotterdam and the Hague. He was accustomed to read also a chapter from the Scriptures in the opening of the church services. On communion Sabbaths he also read selections from the Scriptures suitable to the occasion. He was also a zicken-trooster (comforter to the sick); he instructed the children in the Catechism, and officiated at religious meetings, when the minister was away.

It seems quite apparent that beside the gifts already stated, he had other high capacities. There are many letters, which were written concerning the controversies of that period, which show great directness and ability. They had reference to the interests of the church, and it is not at all improbable that the ruling elder and the magistrate wrote them. It seems almost certain that his hand guided that controversy.

We are now beginning to discern in how many ways our honored father was useful among the people of that day. In fact, the more we examine into his life and character, the more prominent he becomes.

He was a man of much distinction in civil life, for magistrates then were chosen only from the best men of the community. He had also much generosity, zeal and activity in Christian work, and was fearless and outspoken in what he considered to be right.

What a legacy has been left to us, his descendants! What a mantle of honor has fallen and still rests upon his family! How lightly do we appreciate our best gifts! A God fearing, a God trusting ancestry! What earthly heritage can compare with it for a moment!

Two hundred and twenty-five years have passed since he was laid in his grave in the very prime of his manhood; but his life to-day seems like a spring upon the mountain side, flowing from cool and hidden sources to cast a robe of deepest verdure upon the valley!

The last year of Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff's life was largely occupied in the business of the church. He, and a few others had

sent an application to the Classis of Amsterdam for a minister, and Dominie Henricus Selyns was sent out for that purpose On his arrival, says the record, "preparation was made to build for his use, a small dwelling house, and also a small church, which matter was placed in the charge of the elder Joris Dericksen, and with him was associated Albert Cornellisson." He was engaged in making collections for the church, and otherwise constantly employed in its service. On August 30, 1660, Joris Dericksen and George Rapalje, Magistrates of the village of Brooklyn, appeared before the Governor and Council of New Amsterdam, and represented, "that in conformity with the order of the Director General, they had convened the inhabitants together and had conversed with them, and had inquired how much they would be able to contribute towards the salary of Rev. Mr. Selyns." In September of the same year, Rev. Mr. Selyns took charge of the church. In writing to the Classis of Amsterdam, one month after he was installed pastor, he says:

"The call in Breuckelen occurred with the Honorable General's open commission. Whereupon I was suitably received by the Magistrate and Consistory. We do not preach in any church, but in a barn, and shall, God willing, erect a church in the winter. The congregation is passable. I found at Breuckland one elder and two deacons, twenty-four members, thirty-one householders, and one hundred and thirty-four persons. The Consistory will remain provisionally as it is." By the Magistrate he probably refers to Joris Dericksen.

The last work in which our honored father was engaged was centered upon the new church. All of its interests were dear to his heart, but these desires were never to be realized. His eyes were not to see the first stone laid of the new edifice.

On a midwinter's day, January 16, 1661, cold, dreary and forbidding as we can well suppose it must have been, the little flock over whom he had been ruling elder, and the new pastor, then in the full flush of his young manhood, were assembled on the sloping hillside. It was the same house where they had often met before; where the services of the church had often been held. But now they were there to pay the last tribute of respect to the man who had been faithful while living, and true to every trust that had been committed to his care. It was, no doubt, a solemn gathering, for the best spirits of that infant church were there. With scarcely a doubt William Gerritson Van Schoonhoven was there, and so were Peter Montfoort and

William Bridenbent, and Martin Van Campyn, and Derick Jansen, and Tunis Gysbert Bogart, and Albert Cornelisson, and Fytie Martense.

Slowly they bore their dead friend and elder from the home which his own hands had built, and they laid him in the new burial ground, among the few new made graves—committing his dust to the keeping of Him in whom he believed, who had said, "I am the resurrection and the life." They laid him there before the spire of any church had cast a shadow over his grave.

Pastor and people of that little fold whom he left behind on that winter's day, have long, long years ago finished their work and joined him in the spirit land. Ten thousand times, ten thousand more, from those same scenes, have followed on and swelled the grand dead march to the grave; for that hillside home where our honored father lived and died became, years ago, the City of Churches, the third largest in population in all America.

Abraham Joris Brinkerhoff, son of Joris Dericksen, and brother of Hendrick, was but a small boy of six years of age when his father landed at New Amsterdam. He was named Abraham, in all probability, after his mother's family. When these two brothers grew up to manhood, and had reached middle life, the first family separation began, which has continued like two streams from a common fountain head running near each other in separate valleys, and scarcely ever afterwards touching each other. The youth and early manhood of Abraham Joris was spent upon his father's farm in Brooklyn. There was much work to be done in those days before anything could be realized from the soil, yet nature was prodigal of her gifts, as if anxious to compensate for their many privations. Wild game abounded everywhere, and the rivers were filled not only with the choicest fish, but with lobsters and oysters in overflowing measures. It was most natural that the young men of the family under these circumstances, should grow up after the manner of young Nimrod, combining personal prowess and valor, for they lived at a time when the war-whoop might at any time be sounded, and their constant use of fire-arms enabled them to aim with deadly precision, and to be ready for any emergency. After Abraham Joris had grown to manhood, he selected a farm and located himself in Flatlands. Shortly afterwards he obtained a patent to lands in Flatbush. Whether during this period of his bachelor life he kept bachelor's hall or not, is not certainly known, but it is certain that when he had

rounded his twenty-eighth year, he married Aeltie, the daughter of Jan Stryker, of Flatbush. This was but a few months before the death of his father. We know but little of this lady. She came from an old Long Island family which has been distinguished for its worth and stability. She was born in the Netherlands, at a place called Ruinen in the province of Dreuthe, and came to America with her father in 1654. Her father was a member of the Hempstead convention of 1665. She had three brothers and three sisters. Abraham Joris lived upon his farm in Flatlands for many years, and then changed his location and bought a large farm upon Flushing Bay. This purchase was made about the same time that Hendrick obtained these lands along the Hackensack. This farm on Flushing Bay continued in the family, until a comparatively recent period. He occupied this farm until the time of his death in 1714. He was then seventy-six years old. It was a beautiful location, overlooking the Bay, and the site of the old homestead is still well defined. The lands were fertile and productive, and by reason of thrift and good management, Abraham Joris, beside raising his family of nine children, acquired quite a competency of goods, chattels, and estates, which he afterwards divided among his children. In the year 1675 and 1676, there was but one person who paid a higher tax in the town of Amesfort or Flatbush than Abraham Joris. He had fourteen cows and other things in proportion, and his property was constantly increasing. Like his father, he was for years a civil magistrate in his town, and an elder in the church of Flatbush.

He was one of the persons to whom the charter of Newtown was granted by Gov. Dongan in 1686. In those days, the very best men the community afforded were magistrates, and this fact can be accepted as evidence of prominence and distinction. He had four sons and five daughters, who grew up to grace this old homestead with their songs of life and joy. Years afterwards when grown to manhood and womanhood, they brought their children and their children's children to enjoy the hospitalities of this ancestral roof. This spot, more than all others, was the one towards which their affection never grew dim.

Abraham Joris lived to a good old age. His entire life, except a few years of his childhood, was spent on Long Island. His daughters married into old Long Island families. Ida married John Montfort, Susanna, Martin Schenck, Sarah, Jacob Rapalje and Nicholas Berrian, Margaret, Theodorus Van Wyck, and

Lammetie, Johannes Cornell. His children were all settled around him, and he seemed like a patriarch, as he really was, in the midst of his descendants. And not until his grandsons had grown to manhood was any link broken by further separation.

Abraham Joris was buried upon the Flushing Bay farm. There is an old burying ground upon this farm still belonging to the family, which has always been reserved in the sales of the property, and still belongs to the family. It lies adjoining the public highway where two roads cross each other. It contains three quarters of an acre and is in a very dilapidated, uncared for condition. In this old burial ground the Flushing Brinckerhoffs were laid. In the same ground the older members of the Rapalje family were buried, the Rapalje's having succeeded to one half of the original Flushing Bay farm. The Flushing Brinkerhoffs and the Rapalje family owe too much to the dead who are buried there to suffer it to remain in its present condition.

Thirty years before the day when Abraham Joris landed with his father at New Amsterdam, nay, twenty years before, the sun which shone in such beauty this morning, when he arose then, bathed mountains, rivers and headlands—bathed a great continent with his light; but scarce an echo of civilization came up to greet him at his coming. The foot of the white man had scarcely touched the soil. True, indeed, almost a century and a half before that day, in the darkness of an October night, light gleamed—the light which lifted to view this western world. God's purposes and plans were then culminating, but the time had arrived when He gave to Columbus, the man whom He had chosen to see in the shreds of the drifting sea weeds, glintings of invisible things, the pathway to the grandest empire the world had ever seen. So God gave to our honored father George Dericksen—a man unknown to fame and scarcely known to his descendants—to discern where to plant his family and his name that it might endure throughout many generations.

Every man, woman and child of Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff's descendants can be proud of their fatherland; they can be proud that they are allied to a race of men who dared to wrest their land from the sea, who successfully dared to lay their hands upon those wild storm-swept dominions! You are allied to a race of men who have furnished martyrs enough for the world! To a race of men who first planted civil and religious liberty in Europe, and gave to our land the germs of that religious freedom which we now enjoy!

Mr. President, brethren and kinsman, I commend to you in conclusion the words of Daniel Webster, the grandest and greatest of our statesmen. He sleeps to-day beside his beautiful Marshfield by the sea, the roar of whose waves once delighted his soul, "We are true to our selves only when we act with becoming pride for the memory of those whose blood we inherit, and which we are to transmit to those who shall fill our places."

SONG—"Non e Ver," with encore, "Comin' thro' the rye."
By MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, New York City.

BRIEF ADDRESS.

BY REV JOHN W. LOVE, GREENSBURG, PA.

I would say here to-day, I am almost sorry that I haven't the name of Brinkerhoff, because, while I have a name of which I feel proud, yet I think to-day we are all very proud of the Brinkerhoff name. The professor of the Union Theological Seminary it was, that thought the human family is divided into three great classes, namely, saints, sinners and the Beecher family; but I don't know that he knew anything of the Brinkerhoff family. However that may be, I have never heard any bad about the family. About the worst they say is that some of them had very big feet. Of course it was all the male members of the family. There is a story told about some of our friends, that in the north of Pennsylvania, up by a lake—I won't vouch for it, the General knows—the young folks wanted to hold a picnic one day, I think on the west side of the lake. They didn't have a boat, and didn't know of any, and so one of them proposed they should get grandfather's shoe. So they did. They got into it, and over the lake they went to the other side, and had a fine time. The General belongs to that branch of the family. Well, as I said, they are worthy if they had big feet. They had also big hearts, filled with goodness and Christian virtues. Let us cherish the name of Brinkerhoff.

On the conclusion of Mr. Love's speech, General Brinkerhoff promptly remarked that he always knew that the Brinkerhoffs had large understandings, but he never before knew that these were so large.

General Brinkerhoff then said: We have a large correspondence gathered here, and a great deal of it is very interesting. We could take up an hour at least—I guess two hours—in read-

ing the replies and regrets of members at a distance. A great deal of it I know is interesting, and therefore, I move that the correspondence be submitted to the officers of the association who have convened the meeting, with full authority to do with it what they deem suitable.

The motion was put and unanimously carried.

BRIEF ADDRESS.

BY REV. JACOB N. VOORHIS, PORT EWEN, N. Y.

He spoke substantially as follows:

He said he had heard a story of two men, one of whom asked the other if he had heard the latest addition to the language. "No," was the answer, "but I'll ask my wife—she always has the last word."

Once while driving near the Hudson River, his carriage was stopped by a man, who asked if he would address an Easter Sunday evening gathering. "Certainly," was the answer, "shall I prepare a discourse, or speak extemporaneously." The man seemed bewildered and then said: "I—I guess you'd better give us a little of both."

As he was to have the last word, he would take it on himself to see the audience had a little of both kinds to-day.

He then spoke in the Jersey Dutch dialect, saying that he was pleased to think so many who bore the name of Brinkerhoff had met together, and behaved themselves so well.

He thought that this statement, coming from his lips, would have greater weight than otherwise, for there were some who might be told a thing a dozen times without heeding, but when they heard it preached they knew it was so. And yet, they might say, as was done by a man who heard a trial sermon preached, "It is good—for nothing."

He spoke of how the times have changed since he and many who heard him were young. Then they wore homespun dresses, but now silk dresses, long skirts, and big bustles are worn.

His Dutch oratory was very much enjoyed.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

SUNG BY THE ASSEMBLY.

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek thro' the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
There's no place like home,
Oh, there's no place like home.

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain;
Oh, give me my lowly thatch'd cottage again;
The birds singing gaily, that came at my call;
Give me them, and that peace of mind, dearer than all.
Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
There's no place like home,
Oh, there's no place like home.

CONCLUSION.

With all joining in the Lord's Prayer, led by the Rev. J. W. Love, followed by the benediction pronounced by that gentleman.

Upon the conclusion of the exercises, at the invitation of the ever thoughtful Ladies' Committee, all who wished enjoyed a parting plate of ice cream, and then after the young folks had, for a brief spell, made the tent merry with the delights of the dance, just as the shades of evening began to gather, the re-union came to its end.

The number present on the occasion from first to last was between five and six hundred, as nearly as can be estimated.

It may be well to say that every person whose name is connected with the exercises was a Brinkerhoff by blood or marriage.

PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

From the papers and correspondence referred to them, the Committee of the Re-union have selected the following for publication:

PAPERS.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA., AND OHIO BRINKERHOFFS.

BY DR. ALEX. W. BRINKERHOFF.

From the couch of affliction to the scenes, joys and pleasures of a joyful re-union. Absent, yet present.

I am one of the clan—hear ye me, for my greeting comes from toward the setting sun—from the plains of Sandusky from whence moved Ohio's last tribe of Aborigines, to the distant west —from where, by that tribe (the Wyandots) Col. Crawford was *cremated* at the stake—from near where Col. Croghan added luster to our flag, and not distant from the lovely waters where Commodore Perry added his name to the annals of fame, and near where Ft. Meigs, then in the wilderness, defied the powers of British and Indians combined—from such surroundings to assembled friends, from whence my fathers came, on the banks of the historic Hudson and Hackensack—where Revolutionary victories added brightness to the glory of the sun and joy to the hearts of our patient, ancestral heroes, and where Arnold's treason turned day to night—where Washington waited and watched, and prayed for victory and the birth of a nation, and where now sleeps the hero who saved its life—where the flags of the world meet the eye and the waters of ocean come with the tide—from such to such surroundings go and come this greeting.

A few years prior to the American Revolution there lived in Bergen County, New Jersey, one Joris Brinkerhoff, of the fourth generation from Joris Dircksen Brinkerhoff, who was the ancestral head of all the Brinkerhoffs, either k's or ck's in America, so far as known.

Whether Joris scented war and its dangers from afar; or considered that Bergen County had in it all the Brinkerhoffs it could feed; or because he thought there was a better country for the husbandmen, we will not stop here to consider; nor will, nor can we ascribe to him any but the best motives in leaving his New Jersey home; for we have it from witnesses recently living, that "Old Joris Ome" (Uncle George), "was a grand old man." Anticipating the advice of the wise, yet foolish Greeley, Joris, with others of other names, gathered about them their property, money and descendants, and left for new homes in the west.

Crossing New Jersey and the Delaware River they continued onward through Pennsylvania, crossing the Susquehanna, and

still westward up the Big Conewago, until they came to the red lands near the foot-hills of the Blue Alleghanies, where they pitched their tents and selected new homes, now near the historic field of Gettysburg, Adams County, then York County, Pa., in the year 1770. He was a slave owner, and brought with him from his old to his new home several human beings held by him as property, to whom at his death, he gave the boon of freedom.

Joris was the father of six sons,* all born in New Jersey, viz: James, Gilbert, George, Ruloff, John, and Jacob. These six sons multiplied until forty-nine grandchildren could be claimed by Joris. His children and grandchildren numbered fifty-five. Joris died in Adams County, Pa., in 1810 at the age of ninety-one, and yet, wonderful is the fact, that he left behind him, alive, all those children and grandchildren! Where can the like be found now?

Joris and sons seems to have been the only Brinkerhoffs who ever came to Adams County to reside from outside its limits.†

Time works changes. From and after 1770 the Dutch, and with them some of our ancestors, began to work their way up the Hudson, and also up the rich valley of the Mohawk. The lakes of Western New York—rich in fish—with their fertile slopes on every side, were scented from the head waters of the Mohawk, and the descendants of Joris began to sleep with one eye open. The Dutch of New York, New Jersey and Adams County, Pa., were alike watchful, and the tribe of Joris was determined to be amongst the first to find homes there, though cold and dreary were the winters there in those early days.

Writing as I do from a sick bed, on my back, and not able to walk, I cannot secure dates, and must trust to memory, but I will say that about 1793 to 1797 all the sons of Joris, save Gilbert and John, with their entire families except Henry (my grandfather), the son of James, left Adams County, Pa., for the "lake country" of New York, and settled on lands about Auburn

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* He had another son, Hendrick, who was a soldier all through the Revolutionary war, and died shortly after from injuries received. He was unmarried.

† There was a nephew of Joris, son of his brother Jacob, who also went to Adams County, where he married, and went with his cousins Roeliff and Jacob, to Cayuga County, New York, and settled finally in Walcott, Wayne County, where he died, leaving one child, a daughter. His name was Lukas (Luke), and he had three children whose names are on the baptismal register of the old Dutch Church of Conewago. His wife's name was Maria Coal.

and Owasco Village—or where those places have since developed.

The departure of those families ended the exodus of Brinkerhoffs to the north, and from Adams County, until 1826, when Hezekiah—son of Henry, of James—my father, moved to Baltimore, Md., but returned to a farm in Adams County at the end of two years.

After this, until 1834, the Brinkerhoff mind was at rest in Adams County.

May 11, 1834, Hezekiah and James Brinkerhoff, with their wives, and eight and three children respectively, with three wagons, seven horses and three dogs—still anticipating the wise Greeley—left old home for the "back woods"—the west! Sad memories yet come with the thought! Slowly onward over mountains and streams, through valleys and forests, that little company wended its way to the plains and banks of Sandusky! The nineteenth and last night out, it rested in an Indian house within one hundred rods of where I now lie, with but three white, squatter families around it, on an area of eighteen miles east and west and thirteen north and south. It settled twelve miles north of here, on the banks of the Sandusky, in Seneca county, Ohio. Six of the sixteen yet remain near by the old home—the rest sleep in sight of it.

In 1836 Rev. W. H. and wife—the remaining and youngest brother of Hezekiah and James—came here; and in 1839 came Catherine, Eliza and Julia, with their husbands and children, and also Henry and wife, the father and mother of all.

This left Adams County without a descendant of James or Joris, all of whom, through Henry, of James, were in the valley of the Sandusky. Some of the younger vines are now in Michigan, Missouri, Dakota, Wisconsin and Indiana.

The descendants of John and Gilbert, of Joris, are, generally, in Adams county, yet a few of them may be found in Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas and Iowa. An extended branch, this, from the root of Joris, of Adams County, Pennsylvania.

I can find no evidence tending to show that any other Brinkerhoffs were ever in Ohio; and surely none ever lived there before the settlement there of Hezekiah and James in 1834. But, in the year 1836, Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff settled in Mansfield, Ohio, and he was soon followed by his father, Henry I., and family, who

settled near Plymouth—same county of which Mansfield is the county seat.

Henry I. was the son of Jacob, who was the youngest son of Joris. Gen. Henry R., son of Ruloff of Joris, from near Auburn, N. Y., came about the same time Henry I. did, with his large and interesting family, and settled on a farm, also near Plymouth, but in Huron County.

Gen. Henry R. and Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, were both elected to Congress, as Democrats, from adjoining districts, in 1843, but the General sickened and died without taking his seat.

The Judge made himself a national name and man by his voice and vote against the admission of Texas, and tariff of 1845.

In 1850 came the younger General R., with two sisters; he settled in Mansfield, his present home, and his sisters at Plymouth. Forty miles of space separated the New York and Adams County, Pa., Brinkerhoffs, in Ohio, but the same blood makes sympathetic hearts.

This, for this case, covers my field of duty, as to the number of branches of the vine, but there is a world of thought left from which I will gather a few leaves, for my dear friend, the General, to transmit to you.

Physically, the Brinkerhoffs, in appearance, are men. Many of them rise above six feet, are erect and not coarse or homely. The earlier generations were slightly on the sandy complexion order. Rather uncommon to see one corpulent, or tending that way. When compared with the animal family they can properly be classed with the gazelle, deer and hare. There is about them nothing like the lion, panther, bear, cat or fox.

They are not a tough and strong people, but patience and common sense enable them to endure and accomplish much, and make them, as a class, become ripe in years before death claims them.

Their crowning failure, as a class, is modesty—that kind of timidity that makes them shrink from great acts of which they are capable—thereby developing, or manifesting, only half their powers. Hence they are never aggressive, but always quietly and confidently self-reliant. They seek not notoriety—are not egotists—never willingly, servants or day laborers, but masters of their own business.

The Brinkerhoff women—such by birth right—are generally neat, trim, practical, bright, fair and handsome, as well as the men.

"From one root and of one blood are all the Brinkerhoffs in America," is our boast; and yet we have two colors! What! two colors? Yes; sad it is to say it!

When in New York in 1859 my attention was called to a drayman of our much-loved name, and went to him to shake his hand as he must be of our blood. When he turned to me at my approach, I beheld an African! I knew that either the name or blood was not of us. "Is your name Brinkerhoff?" said I to him. "Yes sir," was the ready reply. I was somewhat astonished at this, for only the day before I heard from a very prominent merchant, words that have made me much of the little I am, viz.: "Your name without money will secure you here all the goods you want, for you are of No. 1 New York and New Jersey stock." If so, thought I, how about the darkie—one blood, yet two colors! "Good stock!"

I ventured to ask, "where are you from?" I hoped not from Ohio, Adams County or Western New York. And, now my New Jersey k's or ck's will not think I am casting any reflections on them when I give the answer. "I am from New Jersey, sir! My grandfather was a slave in New Jersey, and adopted his master's name!" Brighter grew the skies. The pure salt air, sweeping up Cortlandt Street became more bracing. All was over! "Good stock—one blood" only a mistake in color! "All is well that ends well."

Prior to 1834, when your correspondent left Adams County, the schools there were very poor, subscription schools; the teachers generally drunken Irishmen.

Up to the age of thirteen, little could be learned there—and after our removal to Ohio no better fields in its dark forests came to view. So youth first and the forests last, with all its labors, found me at twenty one, like thousands of others, as green as a half-grown pumpkin. Our New York and Eastern B's cannot boast of such shortcomings.

Speaking for myself, and as a modest man, when at my best I tip the scales at two hundred and seventy-five pounds! Can any of you say as much? In such an organism, and with plenty of fish for the brain, what should be its power in health? And yet I am only a baby Brinkerhoff in name and fame. I have been too modest all my life! I am no general, no judge, no honorable. I must soon commence as councilman, as Andy Johnson did, or I will not get through! I live where politics are bad for my advancement.

Morally our Brinkerhoffs are on a par with the rest. They

are naturally and generally a church-going people, and a law unto themselves. With all people as ours, jails and penitentiaries could be torn down.

Prohibition or license need not in any way alarm our people in Ohio. We drink the drink that our Great Father has provided for His children. Sometimes we add a little coffee or tea.

Politically, as a rule, they are always for the right as seen by them.

Before the war we can put them in three divisions, viz.: Anti-Slavery Whigs, Anti-Slavery Democrats, and "Slavery Divine" Democrats.

When traitors rained iron hail on Sumter, and the call to arms was made, almost as one man, did they stand by our country's flag. If any wavered it was the Divine fellows. May be even they are comforted now.

Seemingly, to me, a little matter in the distant past will not be objectionable here and now to those of my blood, and I promise that it shall cost you nothing, and surely will not offend anyone present.

Just prior to the war, as I have it from a prominent Presbyterian minister, there was held in Mansfield, O., a meeting of Presbytery of United Presbyterians. There was present there and then Elder John Brinkerhoff, of Wooster, O,* a scholarly and gentlemanly Anti-Slavery Democrat. Some of the elders and ministers, being at tea together, as invited guests, there

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* Hon. John Brinkerhoff still resides at Wooster, Ohio, where he has been from his early manhood. He is a civil engineer by profession, and for many years, under all political changes, has been County Surveyor of Wayne County. During the war he was elected to the State Senate, and served two years. He was born in Cumberland County, Pa., June 9, 1813. His father's name was Daniel. His grandfather's name was also Daniel and he came from Philadelphia, Pa., and his father's name was George, from Bergen County, N. J., where he was born in 1721, and was the son of Dirck, the son of Hendrick.

John Brinkerhoff also had a brother William, who was born August 21, 1821, and died October 5, 1885, and who for many years has been a prominent educator in Ohio. He was a graduate of Franklin College and also of Yale College. He was for some time superintendent of the Cadiz public schools, and for eighteen years he held the position of President of Hopedale Normal College. For the past two years he has been President of Franklin College. He was a consistent member of the U. P. Church, a man of eminent scholarship, and one who was held in the highest esteem by his fellowmen. He leaves a wife and two sons. His remains were interred at Hopewell, the funeral being held on Wednesday.

naturally came up questions at table for discussion, amongst which came one on astronomy. In this matter Brinkerhoff surpassed even the ministers. Amongst the guests was an old Scotchman, who roomed with the man of our blood. After returning to their room and preparing to retire for the night, the Scotchman said: "Mr. Brinkerhoff, I am glad we have an elder who can beat the preachers on astronomy, but yet there is a great mystery to me here. I dinna know how a man can know so much about the stars, and still be a Democrat!" The point was so well made that our friend had to tell it when he returned home.

The Brinkerhoffs being men of sense, do not become offended at puns and jokes, and, therefore, I give this free of cost.

Slavery—American slavery—with all its "divinity," is dead and buried, and over its putrid form has truly risen a great and free people—the wonder and admiration of the world, of which we are a part, as well as proud! Our flag is the stars and stripes, and we see it nailed to the top of the mast, there to stay.

* * * * * *

I was born in Adams County, Pa., March 4, 1821, and reside at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

I am what I am from observation and study, and, at my age, one descending the hill of life, and with some of you must soon join those whose memory we commemorate, but whilst life lasts I would be pleased to extend a cordial welcome to any of my name or blood who may wander westward from the old Atlantic homesteads.

With best wishes for the success of the re-union, and for the health and happiness of all our kindred and friends, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

ALEXANDER W. BRINKERHOFF.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE BRINKERHOFF FAMILY.

BY REV. J. W. LOVE.

George Brinkerhoff, the ancestor of the Pennsylvania family of the same name, was the son of Jacobus, the grandson of Hendrick, and great grandson of Joris Dericksen. He was born near Hackensack, October 9, 1719, and with his wife Martina, whose maiden name was Bogart, and their seven sons, moved to Adams County, Pa., in 1770. They seem to have made the

long journey with quite a number of others from Bergen County, N. J., with a view to join still others of their acquaintances who had preceded them a few years. In all, there must have been about one hundred and fifty families, who, between the years 1765 and 1775, sought new homes in what was then the wilds of York County, fully ten miles from McCalaster's town, (now Hanover), which was then at the outskirts of civilization on the west of the Susquehanna River. Here these descendants of Joris Dericksen settled with others of their Holland friends, making quite a large colony from the old Hackensack region. The tract of land thus occupied by these Dutch people was about eight or ten miles square, east of the town of Gettysburg, Adams County—made famous by the great conflict between the armies of the North and South in July, 1864. The Brinkerhoffs purchased about 520 acres of what they thought to be fertile land, judging by the tall pine and oak trees that grew upon it, within three miles of the present site of Gettysburg. There they went to work clearing out the primeval forest and otherwise fitting up their future home. The previous owner of the property had built an adobe, or clay house, a year or two before. This contained four large rooms, and being well situated near a good spring, and in the center of their land, became the mansion and homestead of the family. In course of time additions were made to both ends—one for the colored servants and one for a shop, where they manufactured their cloth for garments and their farming implements; for, be it remembered, they were their own manufacturers in those days. This ancient house served for three generations, and a part of it was only removed about a score of years ago. Its walls were about two and a half feet thick, and when removed were still almost as solid as rock.

A new house has been built on the old site, and the old spring is still there. The original purchase was divided into fine farms, three of which, with the old homestead, are still in the possession of the descendants of the old ancestor.

By industry and economy this property was paid for, and a considerable fund secured besides, so that in the year 1795 two of the sons, namely Roelof and Jacob (James went in '96 or '97), left the paternal home with their families, and, with others, settled in New York State on the Owasco Lake, where their descendants still reside in large numbers. They were afterwards joined by brother George—another brother—and his family. Gilbert and John remained with their parents, the former

moving some three miles southeast, the latter continuing on the old homestead. Gilbert married Elizabeth Ocherman, who bore him two sons and seven daughters.

John married Sarah Vanarsdel. They had five sons and three daughters. These two, Gilbert and John, were the heads of what are properly known as the Adams County, Pa., families. They both have numerous descendants in and around Gettysburg, and in Ohio and other parts of the West, as have also the Owasco branch of the family.

It is proper to say that George (the ancestor of the Adams County, Pa., and Owasco, N. Y., families) was a man of prominence, of earnest christian character and sterling worth, like his fathers before him. Of the seven sons, one died unmarried. The other six lived to be aged men; all followed agricultural pursuits, except George, the seventh son, who, as said, became a clergyman in the Dutch church, and from the records seems to have been a very useful man. All the sons were men of more than average mental ability, and made their influence largely felt in church and state. Many of their descendants have also been quite prominent in the learned professions and in business life. There are among them judges, lawyers, congressmen, assemblymen, generals, colonels, physicians, bankers, merchants, and men of all callings, including ministers of the gospel.

Ancestor George was especially noted as a man of kind disposition, as well as of uprightness of life. Though possessed of numerous slaves, he never sold but one, and that was to accommodate a slave husband and wife, who naturally desired to live together. He died January 3, 1810, aged about ninety years. His wife had preceded him to the eternal world February 5, 1782, at the age of fifty-four years.

John (who, as I have said, succeeded his father to the old homestead), was for many years a justice of the peace, and very highly esteemed a man of sound judgment and of worth. I believe it is true of all the fathers, from Joris Dericksen down, that they were men of high-toned christian character, and that they raised their children in the fear and love of God.

I think we may even modestly claim on occasions like the present, at least, that the Brinkerhoff stock from first to last, is quite respectable and well-behaved. We do not doubt that all have had their faults, and some of them, perhaps, very glaring ones, but, taking them as a whole, we have no reason to be ashamed of the name. We cannot learn that any one of the

name was ever indicted for crime, or regarded as a very bad person. We have heard it said that some of them—the *men*, I suppose—had very large feet, yet they also seem to have had large hearts, full of christian virtues, as appeared from their daily lives.

It is believed that all the sons of George, except the preacher, old enough to serve in the army, were for a longer or shorter period soldiers in the revolutionary army. Certain it is that all were loyal to the cause of American independence.

These re-unions may not only afford us much social enjoyment, as they do to-day, but also serve to stimulate us to imitate the godly lives of our ancestry.

We are divinely commanded to honor father and mother, and, I take it, that this gathering to-day is in part for that object. I will only add that each one of us should earnestly strive so to live, as ultimately to join in that happy re-union of Christ's redeemed people around the throne of God to meet our honored ancestors who have died in the faith of Christ, there to be parted no more forever.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Addressed to James J. Brinkerhoff, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

GEORGE M. BRINKERHOFF, Attorney at law, Springfield, Illinois.

August 19, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind invitation, supplemented by one of my esteemed kinsmen, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio, is at hand and noted.

I regret that I cannot be with you on the twenty-seventh inst., and enjoy your re-union. It would afford myself and family great pleasure were it possible for us to be there; but pressing business engagements in the opposite direction demand my presence on that day.

I trust to have the pleasure some day in the near future of stopping on some of my Eastern trips and seeing the places so long familiar to my ancestors. My line of kindred is as follows:

1.—Joris Dericksen Brinkerhoff.

2.—Hendrick Brinkerhoff.

3.—Joris Brinkerhoff.

4.—John Brinkerhoff.

5.—George J. Brinkerhoff.

6.—John Brinkerhoff, my father.

7.—George M. Brinkerhoff, myself.

Joris Brinkerhoff (the third), above mentioned, came to Adams County, Pa., in 1770, and settled near Hunterstown, where all of my father's, and my own, ancestors resided. I was the first one of my grandfather's family to leave the ancestral county, which I did in 1859. I located in Springfield, Illinois, my present residence, and have resided here since that date, twenty-six years ago. My father and three of my brothers now also reside here. Another brother resides at Stephen, Minnesota, in the Red River Valley, where myself and two brothers have a large wheat farm in cultivation—over two thousand acres. Another brother resides in Franklin County, Kansas, where we have a large cattle farm.

Thus you see we have separated far and wide from the old homestead.

I was married to Isabella G. Hanley, August 4, 1862, and our family consists of five children living, and one little boy died in 1876.

My oldest child (a son), John Hanly (twenty years of age), just closed his college days at Lake Forrest University, near Chicago, in June, and is now in my office at work. The other children, one boy and three girls, are attending school.

I trust this family letter will not weary you, but that you may know whence we come, I thus write.

My father is living with us here at the age of seventy-four. My mother died in Adams County, Pa., in 1881, at the age of sixty-seven. My father's brothers are all dead except one, Henry by name, who resides in Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa. With kindest regards I am your kinsman,

George M. Brinkerhoff.

Josiah Brinkerhoff, President First National Bank, Plymouth, Ohio.

August 25, 1885.

Dear Sir: I received your invitation to attend the Brinkerhoff Re-union, and regret that circumstances are such that I cannot

be present. A word in regard to our family may not be amiss.

My father, Henry J., was a son of Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Cayuga County, N. Y., where I was born. My father having failed started for the West, having a family of six children, three boys and three girls. We landed at this place fifty-two years ago. I was then a young man of eighteen. My eldest brother, Jacob, who had commenced studying law, followed us about two years later and began the practice of law at Mansfield, Ohio. At the age of thirty-two, he was elected to Congress where he served two terms, when he resumed the practice of law. In 1854 he was elected one of the Supreme Judges of Ohio. He served three terms—fifteen years in all—when, on account of failing health, he declined the nomination for a fourth time. He died in 1880. I am the next son, and by the grace of God I am what I am.

My youngest brother James, got the appointment of cadet at West Point. After being there for two years he resigned on account of brain difficulty. He was in the same class with Stonewall Jackson; trained next to him for two years. He said a nobler young man he never knew.

General Henry R. Brinkerhoff, of this place, was elected to Congress about 1842, but died in a few months, and was never able to take his seat at Washington.

Among the living we have: Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio; Hon. John Brinkerhoff, of Wooster, Ohio; Dr. Alexander Brinkerhoff, Sandusky, Ohio, and Dr. D. H. Brinkerhoff, of Fremont, Ohio.

I think we have done our part here in keeping up the reputation of the Brinkerhoff family. We have no Baraks, Gideons or Sampsons "who subdued kingdoms, or stopped the mouths of lions," but we have plenty of Johns, James, Georges, Henrys, and Roelifs, who have subdued forests, wrought righteousness, overcome difficulties, and became independent, good citizens. I do not know how it is down East, but here in the West, wherever we find a Brinkerhoff, whether he be rich or poor, we expect to meet a respectable worthy man.

Hoping you will have a large gathering and a pleasant time, I am, truly yours,

JOSIAH BRINKERHOFF.

JOHN J. BRINKERHOFF, Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

August 24, 1885.

DEAR COUSIN: I address you as cousin, but I do not know in what degree, but as you are a Brinkerhoff, of course we are related. I received your circular, inviting all the Brinkerhoffs to a re-union to be held at Ridgfield Park on the twenty-seventh inst. I think it is well to keep in remembrance the genealogy of our family; for although we will not claim that all the Brinkerhoffs were good men and women, yet, considering their numbers, as few dark spots can be found among them as among any other family. Of all with whom I have been acquainted (and I have known many), I cannot recall one who has been arrested for crime, and many of them have held offices of honor and responsibility, both civil and military, and in the church.

My grandfather, George Brinkerhoff, emigrated from near Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J., in 1770, or 1771 to Adams Co., Pa., with his family. He had seven children, all sons. One died unmarried; I think his name was Henry. His six remaining sons James, Gilbert, Roeliff, Jacob (my father), John and George, had forty-nine children. So my grandfather had forty-nine grandchildren; I think all living at the time of his death in 1810. Of the forty-nine only two now survive, Lucretie Scriver, widow, of Hunterstown, Pa., about eighty-one years old, and myself.

I was eighty-two years old on the seventeenth day of last February. My father and Uncle Roeliff with eight other families emigrated from Adams Co., Pa., to this county (Cayuga, N. Y.), then an almost unbroken wilderness, in the spring of 1793. They left Gettysburg, Pa., April 30, and reached this county July 4, having been two months and four days on the way, owing to the road being rough and their being detained two weeks by high water at the Susquehanna River. They made their settlement at and about the foot of Owasco Lake, about three miles south of the now city of Auburn. They organized a religious society in 1795, in connection with the Dutch Reformed Church. Immigrants soon came in rapidly and settled in the same locality, and in the summer of 1797, they erected the first church edifice in this county. It was built of logs, 25 by 30 feet, with a gallery on three sides. The logs were flattened with the broad axe, and the seats were made of nice slabs. I have often, in later years, heard the old people say they never enjoyed life

better than when they lived in their log houses, and clearing their lands, and going to worship in the log meeting house.

They had no classes among them in those days; none tried to outshine others in outward appearance, and so there was no envy or jealousy among them; and, of course, they were contented and happy.

I will mention here that a few years after this, ten families came here, and two more of my uncles came with their families, viz., James Brinkerhoff and Rev. George Brinkerhoff, so four of my grandfather's sons with their families were here.

Many of their descendants are now scattered over several states, but there are a goodly number of them here yet.

The log meeting house mentioned above was on my father's farm about seventy rods from our house. It was in use until 1815, when a new frame edifice was built about two miles southeast from the old one at Owasco Village. I am living at the same place where I was born on the seventeenth day of February, 1803, with one of my sons and his family. My beloved wife died June 29, 1880.

We had a pleasant re-union of the Brinkerhoffs at Gettysburg, Pa., on the twenty-fifth of last August, at which I had the pleasure of being present, and when I received the notice of the re-union at Ridgefield Park next Thursday, I was strongly tempted to undertake the journey and be with you. But considering my age and the warm weather, I have decided it would be my duty to deny myself the pleasure.

My health is still good for one of my age, for which I have reason to be thankful to our Heavenly Father.

Please accept my best wishes for the welfare of you all, and that you may have a pleasant and enjoyable time.

JOHN J. BRINKERHOFF.

ISAAC D. BRINKERHOFF, Chicago, Illinois.

August, 1885.

DEAR SIR: The notice of the Brinkerhoff Re-union at your place was duly received. I regret to say that owing to so short a notice I shall be unable to attend. I would not miss it for anything if I could only arrange affairs to admit of my leaving. I take great interest in such a meeting, and I hope there will be a goodly number present. I wish you would have a photographer

there to take views of the place and of everything of interest, both to those who are present and those who cannot attend.

It has occurred to me that it would be well to organize the family into a society, and to purchase a portion of the Old Homestead, and that a complete record of the family be made and kept, and that this society be also a mutual aid society—that is to say, if any are sick, or poor, and need assistance, that the society be in a shape to help such.

I, for one, feel proud of our name and family, and feel a great desire to have the standing and integrity of the family perpetuated to all time.

Messrs. Brown Bros. of Wall street, N. Y., told me just before I left that city, ten years ago, that there never had been a criminal in the family in Holland or America up to that time.

My father, John H. Brinkerhoff, died three years ago last March, just 80 years old.

My prayer is that you may have a pleasant and profitable gathering—one that will be of mutual good to all.

ISAAC D. BRINKERHOFF.

MISS MALVINA BRINKERHOFF, Mansfield, Ohio,
by GENERAL R. BRINKERHOFF.

August 18, 1887.

DEAR SIR: I am requested by Miss Malvina Brinkerhoff, of this city, to acknowledge the receipt of invitation to attend the Brinkerhoff Re-union on the twenty-seventh inst., and to express her regrets that other engagements will prevent her attendance.

Miss Brinkerhoff is the eldest daughter of the Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, deceased, of this city.

Judge Brinkerhoff was a descendant of Joris Dericksen Brinkerhoff, of the eighth generation.

He was born August 31, 1810, in the town of Niles, Cayuga County, New York. His father, Henry I. Brinkerhoff, was from Adams County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather was Jacob Brinkerhoff, son of Joris Brinkerhoff, who removed from Bergen County, New Jersey, in 1771. Joris was the son of Jacobus, the son of Hendrick.

He commenced the practice of the law in this city in 1837, and resided here until his death in July, 1879.

He was elected to Congress in 1843, where he become affiliated with the Free Soil Party, and drew up the famous resolutions introduced by Daniel Wilmot, and since known as the Wilmot proviso. The original resolution in his hand writing is now in the Congressional library at Washington.

He was subsequently, in 1855, elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and served in that capacity three successive terms—a period of fifteen years.

He left a family of four children, three of whom are now living—George, Malvina, and Roelef. The first two reside in this city, and the last named in Fredericktown, Ohio.

The Judge ranked as one of the ablest and most accomplished lawyers in the State, and was a man in every respect worthy of his name and lineage.

Very truly,

R. BRINKERHOFF.

MRS. LUCY NOYES BRINKERHOFF, Santa Barbara, California.

August 17, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind invitation to the Brinkerhoff Re-union, on the 27th inst., reached me to-day. I would gladly accept it in memory of my late husband, Dr. Samuel B. Brinkerhoff, but I am not strong and the continent is wide. I have not had the pleasure of knowing many of my husband's name, but his life proves that he came of no ignoble race. That he lived above the temptations of early times in this State; that in the community where he practiced medicine for twenty-eight years he was unusually esteemed; and that his name has gone into local history as "the poor man's doctor," is proof to you who meet to recount the virtues of your sires that he was worthy of the name of Brinkerhoff.

Again thanking you, and wishing that the heavens may bend serene above you on that interesting day.

I remain, sincerely yours,

LUCY NOYES BRINKERHOFF.

MOSES BRINKERHOFF, Fargo, Dakota.

August 23, 1885.

DEAR KINSMAN: I regret very much that it will be impossibl for me to be present at the re-union. I had my arrangements made and passes secured to go, but unfortunately took a severe cold which has settled in my head and laid me up for the time being. Consequently will be obliged to represent myself and family by letter.

I enclose a poem written by my wife, Josephine L., for the occasion, at the request of General R. Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield, Ohio.

My family consists of myself and my wife, Josephine, and children, Charles B. Brinkerhoff, age 24, and George T. Brinkerhoff, age 20 years. Charles is a conductor, now running the Fort Scott & Gulf R. R. George is a civil engineer, now in the employ of the Government on a survey in the Rocky Mountains.

I desire to extend a general invitation to all by the name of Brinkerhoff throughout the world, who should ever come through Fargo to make my house their home while in the country. The latch string is always on the outside.

Yours truly,

MOSES BRINKERHOFF.

ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.

August 10, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR: The circular letter, inviting myself and family to the re-union at Ridgefield Park on the twenty-seventh instant, duly received. If I were at home (Englewood), nothing would delight me more than to meet so many of our family and name, but my absence (being on the south side of Long Island), combined with business engagements, will, I fear, prevent my meeting with you. Hoping that weather and circumstances may favor, and the gathering be most pleasant,

I beg to remain sincerely,

ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF.

WARREN C. BRINKERHOFF, Detroit Michigan.

August 24, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I have before me an invitation to be present at a Brinkerhoff Re-union at Ridgefield Park on Monday next, which, for a number of reasons, I will be unable to accept.

It would afford me much pleasure to meet with those who, while mainly entire strangers, are only removed from relationship by eight or ten generations.

While I think that not a great deal depends upon ancestry, I still am proud to inquire after my nationality. I am thoroughly American, in proof of which I refer to the fact that I am the ninth generation, from the original Brinkerhoff, that came over in 1638.

My wishes for a pleasant re-union accompany my regrets at my inability to attend.

Yours truly,
WARREN C. BRINKERHOFF.

JENNIE THOMPSON MONFORT, Gettysburg, Pa.

August 24, 1885.

DEAR SIR: Thank you for the invitation to the re-union which I am very sorry I cannot accept.

I would like to be with you to meet the many new friends I know so little about.

My father was a descendant of Gilbert Brinkerhoff who settled in Mt. Pleasant Township, Adams County, Pa. His mother was a daughter of Gilbert, and married Peter Monfort.

Father had one sister who is still living, Mrs. P. P. Latourette, of Middletown, Ohio. I have one sister married to Rev. O. H. Melcher, and living in Springtown, Bucks Co., Pa. I live with my mother, and would be very glad to have any of the friends visit us.

Wishing you a pleasant time, I remain respectfully,
JENNIE THOMPSON MONFORT.

DAVID CASSAT BRINKERHOFF, Springfield, Illinois.

August 16, 1885.

MY DEAR KINSMAN: Your kind invitation to the Brinkerhoff Re-union at Ridgefield Park, Bergen Co., N. J., August 27, 1885, to hand and contents noted.

My sincere desire is to be with you, but I am very sorry to say business engagements will debar me this much prized pleasure. Hoping in the near future to have the pleasure of meeting at a Brinkerhoff Re-union, and wishing you all a glorious good old time on this and many other occasions of like kind, and with kind regards to all, I remain in fraternity, charity and loyalty, ever true to the Brinkerhoff family, etc., etc.,

DAVID CASSAT BRINKERHOFF.

J. V. BRINKERHOFF, Neenah, Wisconsin.

August 20, 1885.

DEAR SIR: Your communication is at hand, thanks for the invitation. It would be impossible for me to attend this re-union, but it meets my hearty approval. I should be very much gratified to be present on the twenty-seventh inst. I anticipate you will have a very pleasant time, and I hope you will have a profitable one.

The Brinkerhoff family here has many representatives, the Brinkerhoffs, the Whitenachs and the Briens. Please to remember us at your meeting.

I sometimes dabble a little in poetry. I will send you a specimen which must represent us in your re-union. The scene is laid here on the beautiful Fox River, one of the most beautiful rivers in the United States; and the old council tree is now passed into history, having just been cut down by order of the Government to widen the mouth of the Fox, as it flows out of Lake Winnebago.

If anything of more than common interest transpires at your meeting, please correspond.

Yours truly,

J. V. BRINKERHOFF.

FOX RIVER.

BY J. V. BRINKERHOFF.

These stanzas were suggested by the following legend :

The Indians have a tradition that the waters of Fox River do not actually mingle with the floods of Lake Michigan. They believe that while they are apparently absorbed in the still waters of Green Bay, they are really transferred, in some mysterious manner, to the skies. They connect this transformation with the phenomenon of the aurora borealis. Whether they believe that the change and coruscation of these northern lights are really the celestial streams of the Fox; whether they are caused by the smiles of the Great Spirit, at the marvel that has been accomplished; or, whether both these combine to form the aurora, it is impossible to determine. The reader must take his choice:

Flow gently, Fox River; flow gently along
Thy clear, crystal waters tell in legend and song
Of valley and hill and woodland and stream,
And Magantha, the beautiful, dark, forest queen.

Flow gently, Fox River; may your song as you run
Be the song of the victor when battle is won.
Let the hurricane rage and the loud thunder roar,
'Twill awake not Magantha asleep on your shore.

Flow gently, Fox River; Magantha's now queen
Where the mystic Fox River flows through the unseen;
Let the smile and the tear and the song and the dirge
Blend together in sadness like surge upon surge.

Flow on, gentle river; may your bright waters run
As the dawn of the morning, as the gleam of the sun;
As the breeze from the mountain when the storm is no more,
Or the zephyrs of evening when your waves kiss the shore.

Flow on, mighty river; may your waters bring forth
To our vision bright flashes that gleam in the north.
Let the white and the red blend together on high
O'er the mystic Fox River that fades in the sky.

The white man has come with his long knife and fusee;
We must now make our homes by the great western sea.
The dark forest maidens will nevermore sing
On your banks like the blackbird in morning of spring.

Flow on, mighty river; no more will you be
As of old when your waters were untamed and free;
The white man now claims you—you are held in your course,
To be chained to his cities and big iron horse.

The panther and deer and the wolf and the bear
May repose undisturbed when asleep in his lair;
The elk in his pasture, the birds on the bough,
No danger need fear; they are safe enough now.

Flow on, mighty river; may your waters be bright
As the meteor's flash that illumes the dark night.
We are exiled to roam, to return nevermore
To the old council tree on your beautiful shore.

NEENAH, WIS.

DAVID B. IVISON, Rutherford, Bergen Co., N. J., of the firm of Ivison, Blakeman & Co., New York city.

August 5, 1885.

DEAR SIR: It is a pleasure to be even so remotely connected with so worthy a name and family—a family whose uprightness and integrity has been blessed by the piety and prayers of its ancestors to the third and fourth generation. May its name never be sullied. Respectfully,

D. B. Ivison.

REGRETS.

Besides the above, simple regrets were received from the following persons:

John Brinkerhoff, Wooster, Ohio; J. C. Brinkerhoff, Canton, Ill.; David Brinkerhoff, Owasco, N. Y.; Abram A. Brinkerhoff, Agent of the Chicago and N. W. Railway, Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Brinkerhoff, Fort Randall, Dakota; E. M. L. Brinkerhoff, Prairie City, Ill. (a son of Rev. James G. Brinkerhoff); Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Knevels and son, Fishkill on the Hudson; H. S. Brinkerhoff, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington; Mrs. Sarah Alsop, Inter Baen, Huntington, Long Island; John Brinckerhoff Jackson, Engineer U. S. Navy, Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; John M. Brinkerhoff, Moravia, N. Y. (grandson of Rev. George G. Brinkerhoff), Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas T. Romaine, San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. Christie Romaine, Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.; John N. Brinckerhoff, Englewood, Bergen Co., N. J.; J. W. Brinkerhoff, Kansas City, Mo.; David D. Brinckerhoff, New York City.

COPY OF RE-UNION REGISTRY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
John H. Brinkerhoff	Ridgefield, N. J.
James D. Brinkerhoff	Woodridge, N. J.
Cornelius Christie	Leonia, N. J.
Stephen H. V. Moore	Leonia, N. J.
Henry E. Brinkerhoff	Woodridge, N. J.
James Christie	Leonia, N. J.
Andrew H. Brinkerhoff	Rutherford, N. J.
Isaac J. Brinkerhoff	Maywood, N. J.
John Brinkerhoff	Ridgefield, N. J.
Harvey Iserman	Leonia, N. J.
William Brinkerhoff	Maywood, N. J.
J. Vreeland Moore	Leonia, N. J.
David A. Christie	Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Jacob B. Williams	Hackensack, N. J.
Abram De Baun	Hackensack, N. J.
Andrew S. Brinkerhoff	Rutherford, N. J.
Edward Stagg	Leonia, N. J.
Wm. H. Brinkerhoff	Ridgefield, N. J.
Mrs. J. B. Williams	Hackensack, N. J.
Elizabeth Brinckerhoff	Maywood, N. J.
Richard Brinckerhoff	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Isaac Brinckerhoff	New York City.
Walter Brinckerhoff	Jersey City, N. J.
Cecelia E. Brinkerhoff	Mount Vernon, N. Y.
George Brinkerhoff	Brooklyn, N. Y.
John H. Brinckerhoff	Jamaica, L. I.
Laura Brinckerhoff	Jamaica, L. I.
Irene Brinckerhoff	Jamaica, L. I.
William H. Brinkerhoff	Columbus, Ohio.
John H. Brinkerhoff	Hackensack, N. J.
John W. Love	Greensburg, Pa.
Benjamin Genung	Rose, N. Y.
Henry J. Brinkerhoff	Teaneck, N. J.
Geo. B. Van Riper	Rutherford, N. J.
Eleanor Van Riper	Clifton, N. J.
Albert B. Christie	Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Mrs. J. H. Schoonmaker	Woodridge, N. J.
Mary Schoonmaker	Woodridge, N J.
Mrs. John A. Demarest	River Edge, N. J.
Nellie Demarest	River Edge, N. J.

James Brinkerhoff Demarest.....River Edge, N. J.
Abram J. Demarest.....River Edge, N. J.
Lena Demarest.....River Edge, N. J.
Culver F. Demarest.....River Edge, N. J.
Isabella Hammond.....Closter City, N. J.
Abraham S. Brinkerhoff.....Rutherford, N. J.
James Davis Brinkerhoff.....Rutherford, N. J.
Gerrit Cortelyou.....New Brunswick, N. J.
Catharine J. Cortelyou.....New Brunswick, N. J.
Mary H. Brinkerhoff.....Hackensack, N. J.
Clara M. Brinkerhoff.....New York City.
Chas. E. L. Brinkerhoff.....New York City.
Chas. Rolph Brinkerhoff.....New York City.
Belinda Fielding.....Hackensack, N. J.
Siney Moore.....River Edge, N. J.
Anna F. Moore.....Hackensack, N. J.
Fannie B. Fielding.....New York City.
Maria Christie.....Hackensack, N. J.
Sarah C. Mitchell.....Hackensack, N. J.
Linda F. Demarest.....Hackensack, N. J.
Margaret A. Forrester.....Hackensack, N. J.
Wm. H. Christie.....Hackensack, N. J.
Anna S. Christie.....Hackensack, N. J.
Effie Outwater.....Jersey City, N. J.
Sarah Bogert.....Teaneck, N. J.
Cornelius P. Bogart.....Teaneck, N. J.
Ritie Bogart.....Teaneck, N. J.
Euphemia Brinkerhoff.....Teaneck, N. J.
Harry N. Ferdon.....Teaneck, N. J.
Clara A. Outwater.....Jersey City, N. J.
Rachel Christie.....Leonia, N. J.
Maria Brinkerhoff Banta.....Asbury Park, N. J.
Jacob J. Banta.....Boston, Mass.
Jane Fagin.....Boston, Mass.
Eliza Van Horn.....Asbury Park, N. J.
Mary C. Sneden.....Hackensack, N. J.
Abraham J. Banta.....Boston, Mass.
Lucy E. Holden.....Hackensack, N. J.
Sarah M. B. Allen.....Englewood, N. J.
Eva A. Allen.....Englewood, N. J.
Rev. Christian Brinkerhoff.....West Farms, N. Y.
Hielenia E. M. Brinkerhoff.....West Farms, N. Y.

Chas. H. Brinkerhoff.....Newark, N. J.
R. P. Terhune.....Hackensack, N. J.
M. E. Terhune.....Hackensack, N. J.
A. Z. Terhune.....Hackensack, N. J.
A. S. Terhune.....Hackensack, N. J.
A. B. Terhune.....Hackensack, N. J.
C. A. Terhune.....Hackensack, N. J.
S. E. Terhune.....Hackensack, N. J.
James E. Budsall.....New York City.
Tillie Mabie.....New York City.
Henrietta C. Brinckerhoff.....Sing Sing, N. Y.
James B. Vredenburgh.....Jersey City, N. J.
H. H. Brinkerhoff.....Jersey City, N. J.
Henry Brinkerhoff.....Jersey City, N. J.
F. Wolcott Jackson.....Newark, N. J.
Mrs. F. Wolcott Jackson.....Newark, N. J.
Chas. Huntington Jackson.....Newark, N. J.
Elizabeth Wolcott Jackson.....Newark, N. J.
Nina Fessenden Jackson.....Newark, N. J.
Oliver Wolcott Jackson.....Newark, N. J.
Martha Noyes Jackson.....Newark, N. J.
John J. Hubbell.....Newark, N. J.
Harriett Banks Brinkerhoff.....Hackensack, N. J.
Bessie Duncan Cannon.....Elizabeth, N. J.
Adeline Katrina Cortelyou.....New Brunswick, N. J.
Clarissa Moore.....Leonia, N. J.
Josephine Moore.....Leonia, N. J.
Henrietta Moore.....Leonia, N. J.
Jas. V. Moore.....Leonia, N. J.
Ida C. Moore.....Leonia, N. J.
Minnie Christie.....Leonia, N. J.
Mr. W. S. Blanchard.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. A. Brinkerhoff.....Hackensack, N. J.
Ella W. Brinkerhoff.....Woodridge, N. J.
Henry E. Brinkerhoff.....Woodridge, N. J.
W. H. Brinkerhoff.....Maywood, N. J.
Maggie Brinkerhoff.....Maywood, N. J.
Mrs. Henry E. Brinkerhoff.....Woodridge, N. J.
Geo. A. Doremus.....Hackensack, N. J.
S. Leslie Doremus.....Hackensack, N. J.
William S. Doremus.....Hackensack, N. J.
Abraham Stagg Jackson.....Jersey City, N. J.

Anna Virginia Jackson.....Jersey City, N. J.
Helena Victoria Ferguson.....Sing Sing, N. Y.
Mary Virginia Ferguson.....Sing Sing, N. Y.
Helena Muir Ferguson.....Sing Sing, N. Y.
Rev. Geo. W. Ferguson.....Sing Sing, N. Y.
Harry B. Doremus.....Hackensack, N. J.
Kezia Brinkerhoff.....Maywood, N. J.
Lizzie Brinkerhoff.....Maywood, N. J.
Charlotte Brinkerhoff.....Jersey City, N. J.
Rev. J. A. Westervelt.....New York City.
Chas. Livingston Acker, Jr.....New York City.
Percy Jackson.....Belleville, N. J.
Richard Brinkerhoff.....Brooklyn, L. I.
Susannah Harriet Brinkerhoff.....Brooklyn, L. I.
Jessie Glenn Brinkerhoff North.....New Haven, Conn.
Mabel Lasar Brinkerhoff Bell.....Elizabeth, N. J.
Jennie Fredricka Brinkerhoff.....Brooklyn, L. I.
Susannah Steinle Brinkerhoff.....Brooklyn, L. I.
John Richard North.....New Haven, Conn.
Herbert Brinkerhoff North.....New Haven, Conn.
Jessie Dickenson North.....New Haven, Conn.
Charles Herbert Bell.....Elizabeth, N. J.
George Lucius Bell.....Elizabeth, N. J.
Robert Goodman Bell, Jr.....Elizabeth, N. J.
Richard Brinkerhoff Bell.....Elizabeth, N. J.
Mabel Bell, Jr.....Elizabeth, N. J.
John H. Brinkerhoff.....Maywood, N. J.
William N. Sickles.....Rockland Co., N. Y.
Mary Jane Sickels.....Rockland Co., N. Y.
Seba Brinkerhoff.....Greenpoint, L. I.
C. H. Brinkerhoff.....Pamrapo, N. J.
John D. Brinkerhoff.....Jersey City, N. J.
Ralph S. Demarest.....Demarest, N. J.
Cornelius T. Demarest.....Englewood, N. J.
John S. Brinkerhoff.....River Edge, N. J.
Geo. A. Brinkerhoff.....Hackensack, N. J.
Ida Brinkerhoff-Cortelyou.....New York City.
W. H. Brinkerhoff.....Ridgefield, N. J.
Geo. M. Brinkerhoff.....Leonia, N. J.
Anna B. Christie.....Ridgefield Park, N. J.
James H. Christie.....Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Jacob B. Christie.....Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Cornelius Christie.....Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Rachel J. Christie.....Ridgefield, N. J.
Harriet Emma Brinkerhoff.....New York City.
Cornelius H. Brinkerhoff.....New York City.
Kate L. Ackerman.....Rochelle Park, N. J.
Sarah R. Brinkerhoff.....Paramus, N. J.
James H. Brinkerhoff.....Paterson, N. J.
Nellie A. Garrison.....Passaic, N. J.
John G. Brinkerhoff.....Gettysburg, Pa.
Roeliff Brinkerhoff.....Mansfield, Ohio.
Addie H. Brinkerhoff.....Mansfield, Ohio.
Mary B. McCrary.....Mansfield, Ohio.
Lydia F. Brinkerhoff.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ella B Cockran.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
George B. Empey.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Henriette Harrison.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hannah M. Christie.....Leonia, N. J.
Charles H. Voorhis.....Jersey City, N. J.
Sarah M. Stevens.....Closter, N. J.
James Irving Brinkerhoff.....Paterson, N. J.
Cornelius Henry Brinkerhoff.....Paterson, N. J.
Isabella E. Hammond.....Closter, N. J.
Julia M. Hammond.....Closter, N. J.
John L. Earle.....Hackensack, N. J.
Mary C. Palmer.....Hackensack, N. J.
Edward I. Earle.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. B. Earle.....New York City.
James C. Bogert.....New York City.
Ralph R. Brinkerhoff.....Englewood, N. J.
Austin Q. Brinkerhoff.....Jersey City, N. J.
Charles A. Brinkerhoff.....Hackensack, N. J.
Emma L. Brinkerhoff.....Englewood, N. J.
Margaret Westervelt.....Pascack, N. J.
Urcilla Mackellar.....New York City.
T. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff.....East Fishkill, N. Y.
George E. Brinkerhoff.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
Maria D. Lydecker.....Englewood, N. J.
John H. Ackerman.....Englewood, N. J.
Henry G. Brinkerhoff.....Fairview, N. J.
Abby A. Hall.....Hackensack, N. J.
Philip Brinkerhoff.....Edgar Co., Ill.

George Brinkerhoff } Twins.....Edgar Co., Ill.
Henry Brinkerhoff }
Lydia B. De Baun.....Hackensack, N. J.
Emmaline Christie.....Hackensack, N. J.
Paul Brinkerhoff.....New York City.
Lydia Blanch.....New York City.
Annie E. Fream.....Hackensack, N. J.
Emma Franklin Brinkerhoff.....Fishkill, N. Y.
Abbie H. Fream.....Hackensack, N. J.
Stephen F. Fream.....Hackensack, N. J.
Henry Fream.....Hackensack, N. J.
Harriet Brinkerhoff.....Maywood, N. J.
Julia Van Winkle.....Hackensack, N. J.
Harry D. Banta.....Boston, N. J.
Keziah H. Christie.....Hackensack, N. J.
Keziah Anna Christie.....New York City.
Rachael J. Christie.....Hackensack, N. J.
James L. Christie, Jr.....Englewood, N. J.
Emma Adalena Christie.....Hackensack, N. J.
Silas E. Christie.....Hackensack, N. J.
Lillian B. Sedam.....Hackensack, N. J.
Jacob H. Terhune.....Jersey City, N. J.
Cornelius V. Brinkerhoff.....New York City.
Theodosia G. Van Dyke.....New York City.
Garret Brinkerhoff Lydecker.....New York City.
James B. Demarest.....Teaneck, N. J.
Mary E. Demarest.....Teaneck, N. J.
Laraetta Demarest.....Teaneck, N. J.
Mary Ella Demarest.....Teaneck, N. J.
George V. Demarest.....Teaneck, N. J.
Lotta Demarest.....Teaneck, N. J.
Walter Demarest.....Teaneck, N. J.
Albert J. Brinkerhoff.....Teaneck, N. J.
John C. Zabriskie.....Cherry Hill, N. J.
Henry J. Demott.....Englewood, N. J.
Nathaniel B. Zabriskie.....Cherry Hill, N. J.
Matthew M. B. Brinckerhoff, Jr.....New York City.
George D. De Mott.....Englewood, N. J.
Jacob H. De Mott.....Englewood, N. J.
Charles Livingston Acker, Jr.....New York City.
Catharine Jane Brinkerhoff.....East Newark, N. J.
Margaretta Post.....Jersey City, N. J.

Anna Brinkerhoff.....East Newark, N. J.
John J. Brinkerhoff.....Closter, N. J.
Jennie A. Post.....Jersey City, N. J.
Sidney B. Post.....Jersey City, N. J.
Nettie Post.....Jersey City, N. J.
Catharine B. Brinkerhoff.....Closter, N. J.
Catharine J. Brinkerhoff.....Rutherford, N. J.
Theodore Brinckerhoff.....Fishkill, N. Y.
Mrs. E. Brinckerhoff Barstow.....Fishkill, N. Y.
James J. Brinkerhoff.....New York City.
Wm. Edgar Brinkerhoff.....Fishkill, N. Y.
Alberta Brinkerhoff.....Jersey City, N. J.
Jacob H. Brinkerhoff.....Teaneck, N. J.
Richard Terhune.....Lodi, N. J.
Ann Maria Brinkerhoff Terhune.....Lodi, N. J.
Garret R. Oldis.....Arcola, N. J.
Hester A. Brinkerhoff Oldis.....Arcola, N. J.
Jane Brinkerhoff.....Rutherford, N. J.
Ella Ann B. Berry.....Rutherford, N. J.
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Garrabrant R. Alyea.....Rutherford, N. J.
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